THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

VERMONT!

THE "REACTION"

"Democratic Crumbs of Comfort," and How they are Administered.

The Republican Majority About 30,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Vermont State election, held yesterday, has resulted in a most significant Republican victory. The latest returns received show an increase in the Republican majority over last year of nearly, if not quite, 10,000, giving a total majority of from 25,000 to 30,000.

The Rival Tickets

were as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democrat.*
Governor	John G Page	L. L. Edwards.
Lieut-Gov	Stephen Thomas,	Martin o Noyes,
Treasurer	John A. Page,	J. H Williams,
Congress	1. C. W. Willard,	John Cain,
	2. Luke P. Poland,	Chas. M. Chase,
	3. W. C. Smith.	Wado Brigham.

The Vote by Counties,

for Governor, according to the returns of the New York *World*, which are the most complete of all the New York papers, compared with the vote of last year, is as follows:—

	1867.		1868.	
	Page, Rep.	*Edwards, Dem.*	*Page, Rep.*	*Edwards, Dem.*
Addison	2553	252	2376	559
Bennington	2773	1244	2801	1260
Caledonia	2266	1135	2775	1442
Chittenden	2777	986	3504	1244
Essex	640	349	799	453
Franklin	2308	1058	2635	1251
Grand Isle	867	168	448	245
Lamoille	1124	435	1489	657
Orange	2728	1406	3219	1677
Orleans	1917	659	2523	900
Rutland	3265	993	4720	1596
Washington	2551	1241	3826	1636
Windham	2428	761	3746	1337
Windsor	3997	832	5344	1305
Totals	31,694	11 510	42,000	15,552

which gives a Republican majority of nearly 27,000 according to the very lowest and most unfriendly estimates, an increase of 7000 over that of last year.

Details of the Victory.

The New York *Tribune* has the following special despatches:—

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 1.—The annual election held in this State to-day has resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by a largely increased majority over last year—the election of three Congressmen by heavy majorities, the choice of a State Senate unanimously Republican and a House nearly so. The returns from one-third of the State indicate a Republican majority of 27,000 for Governor. Good judges set it even as high as 30,000. The vote is the heaviest thrown in the State since 1840.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—Returns from sixty towns show a net Republican gain of 2989. The remaining towns to be heard from make the estimated majority for the Republican ticket 28,000 to 30 000, an increase in the majority over last year of from 8000 to 10,000.

MONTPELIER—Midnight.—The election to-day in this State has resulted gloriously, and opened the fall campaign in splendid style for the Republicans. A larger vote has been cast than for many years, and returns from one-third of the State show large Republican gains everywhere Gov. Page is re elected by from 25,000 to 28 000 majority. His majority last year was 20,718. The Republican Congressmen are elected by majorities ranging from 7000 to 10,000. The Senate is unanimously Republican; the only Democratic member of that body last year being left at home. The Republicans will have a larger majority in the House than last year. Of 65 towns heard from, only four elect Democrats. Four Republicans are chosen from towns which last year sent Democrats. Vermont always does well, but the Republicans of the State feel that they have a right this year to stand at the head of the column. Some of the ablest men of the State have been chosen to the Legislature, which will be a body of unusual ability.

BURLINGTON, Midnight.—The latest returns indicate that Page will have at least 30,000 majority, a gain of over 10,000 from last year.

A special to the New Yorx *World* says:—

RUTLAND, Sept. 2—1 30 A. M.—The vote in the State is increased fully ten thousand over that of last year. The Republicans gain in the Legislature, but lose on the popular vote in proportion with the increase. In Franklin county the contest was fierce over the State Senator, and resulted in the election of Barlow (Republican) over Atwood (Democrat) by 840 votes. In this county also the Republicans gain three members of the Legislature. In the new Legislature the Senate will be unanimously Republican, while in the House the Democrats lose three or four members. For members of Congress the returns come in slowly, though what has come to hand show a much lighter vote than that cast for State officers. Careful estimates of the result in the State show a Republican majority of from 25,000 to 27,000, though returns from the towns in the north-eastern portion of the State may, and probably will, reduce these figures. The Democrats generally are *jubilant* over the result, having cast a larger vote than for many years, and are confident of doing better in November.

The Figures of Past Years.

The New York *World* had the candor a few days ago to admit that "there is confessedly little in a Vermont election to excite the interest or enthusiasm of the Democracy," although it appeared to think that "one may reasonably expect some *Democratic crumbs of comfort* even from the Green Mountain stronghold of the radicals." Just how this "comfort" is to be administered is shown in the figures which we present to day. The vote cast yesterday was the largest polled since 1840, as will be seen by the following table:—

Year.	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1836	20 926	14 639	6 287	35,035
1837	22 250	17 730	4 520	39 980
1838	24 738	19 194	5 544	43,932
1839	21,611	22 257	2 354	46 868
1840 (Governor)	31 262	20 563	10,699	51,825
1840 (President)	32,440	18 018	14 422	50,458
1842	26 164	23,092	3,072	49,256
	Whig and Abolition.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1844	30,724	18 041	12 683	48 764
18 6	29,536	17 018	12 540	46 572
18 8	36,959	10 918	26 041	47 967
18 2	30,794	13 044	17 650	43 838
1854	28,978	15 084	13 894	44 062
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1856	39 561	11 114	28 447	50 675
1858	29 460	13 538	15 992	42 998
1859	31,967	14 499	16 868	45 866
1860	34,269	11 890	22 370	46,159
1861	33,155	8 912	24 243	42,067
1862	30 032	8 724	26,308	38 756
1863	29 613	11 962	17 651	41 575
1864	31,260	12 283	18 977	43 543
1865	27 586	8,857	18 729	36,443
1866	34,117	11 292	22 825	45 409
1867	31 694	11 510	20 184	43,204

Opinions of the New York Press.

—The New York *Tribune*, of this morning, says editorially:—

The lesson of the triumph is this: work will bring victory. In Vermont, as in all loyal States, the Republican party and the Republican policy are indorsed by every calm and thoughtful citizen. The issue was never plainer. Union on one side we have the enemies of the country, on the other its friends. It is the issue of Sumter over again. Then Beauregard menaced the national existence, just as Blair now threatens the national peace. All that Lincoln wanted was peace—all that Grant wants is peace. Now, as then, the country responds, "Amen." If our friends anywhere would have been justified in self-confidence and apathy, it was certainly in Vermont. Success was assured. All the offices were in the hands of our friends. No matter how tame the canvass, the fruits of victory were secure. But Vermont felt that she had a moral triumph to win. She was the first of the New England States to pronounce upon the nomination of Grant and Colfax—to answer the menaces of Blair—to give an opinion of the contemplated pro-slavery revolution. The influences that increased our vote in Vermont would prevail in other States, and so the Republicans labored for victory at home, and for the comfort and encouragement of friends in distant and doubtful States. They worked hard—even with the disadvantage of necessary farm work and very warm weather. Every vote was brought out. The party went into action with full ranks, and the victory surpasses our highest hopes.

—The *Times* says:—

This election scatters all the nonsense about Democratic gains, dispels all the delusions of Republican apathy and disaffection, demonstrates the popularity of General Grant, and shows the power of Republican principles. The Democrats are welcome to all the comfort they can extract from the result, and are at liberty to twist the returns in any way that may suit their mathematical conscience. We don't believe that the Republican victory in Vermont will either make the Republicans apathetic or unduly certain of the result in any State. Everywhere we hear of Republican activity and Republican enthusiasm; and everywhere we see the prospect of a glorious National Republican triumph in the election of General Grant.

—The *Herald* straddles the fence in the following fash on:—Various causes might be assigned for this result; but we forbear at present to speculate upon them. There can be no doubt, however, but that the course of certain fire-eating Southern orators in proclaiming their unwavering devotion to the Rebel flag, in their vulgar and vicious denunciations of General Grant, in their revival of the dead issues of the past, and in other ways, alike unwise, impolitic and revolutionary, in all of which they were aided by their allies, the Copperhead press of the North, can this Democratic collapse in Vermont be mainly attributed. It does not appear that the great financial questions of the day were brought out in the canvass. The people were not made to understand that now was the time for them to attempt to seek relief from the terrible burden of taxation. Instead, the old rallying cries of the war were raised, and the Vermonters went to the ballot box as if they expected to be called upon to fight their old battles over again. This sentiment was, no doubt, accelerated by the nicely concocted stories of Rebel outrages upon Union men in the South, by the reports of an actual collision in at least one of the Southern States, and by other means always at the command of the radical leaders to influence the tender and patriotic sensibilities of the New England people. The chief issues of the Presidential campaign have, however, been discussed in the State of Maine by the champions of both parties; and it is proper to await the result of the election there a fortnight hence before a safe judgment can be formed of the tendency of the popular mind in the New England States upon the grave questions now before the whole American nation. Wait until we hear from Maine.

—The *World* is mum. It has nothing to say about the "Democratic crumbs of comfort."

Rejoicings Over the Victory.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—The Republican General Committee fired a salute of one hundred gun at midnight last night in honor of the glorious result in Vermont.

WILMINGTON AWAKE.

A Republican Gain of 130 Since Last Year.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—Joshua S. Valentine, the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city, was re-elected yesterday by 314 majority, being a gain upon his majority a year ago of 44, when he ran 90 ahead of the Republican ticket. The average Republican gain on the rest of the ticket is about 130.

Beware of Blair!

Hon. Montgomery Blair has announced his intention of canvassing West Virginia, no doubt with the expectation of "reconstructing" that State in the interest of Seymour and Blair. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* does not regard him as a very warm friend of that State, and advises its readers to "Beware of Blair" in the following terms:—

In December, 1862, when the bill admitting West Virginia into the Union was in the hands of President Lincoln awaiting his signature, Mr. Montgomery Blair, then a member of the Cabinet, was bitterly hostile to the bill, and did everything in his power to influence the President to veto it. Hon. J. B. Blair, then our member of the House of Representatives, hoping to assuage the bitterness of Montgomery's hostility, called upon him in company with a distinguished citizen of this State. But Montgomery was not only implacable; he was offensive, declaring that he was opposed to admitting West Virginia, and that her people were "fools" to expect it. The result was the Blairs (the Hon. Jacob B. and the Hon. Montgomery) very quickly got at loggerheads, and had a sharp quarrel.

This is the man whom the managers of the Democratic party in this State bring here to teach our people who and what they shall vote for. Suppose Montgomery Blair had had the power, in what condition would we be to-day? An appendage of the rotten carcass of old Virginia. This is the man, too, who helped his brother, Frank Blair, write the Broadhead letter, declaring that the State Governments created by Congress (and ours is one of them) should be dispersed by the army. We shall indeed deserve to be called "fools if we place ourselves in the jaws of these Blairs. Pretty friends of West Virginia our Democracy are, when they league themselves with such men as Montgomery Blair, and insult our people by bringing him here to instruct them.

Look out for this wolf, friends in the interior.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Voyage to England.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 31st ultimo says:—

"A letter was received in this city yesterday from a lady passenger on board the steamship Baltimore, from this port, which vessel also carried out the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The letter was written just previous to landing at Southampton, and the writer speaks in the highest terms of the ship and her officers. In a postscript dated August 14, 6 P. M., after the ship had reached port, the writer says:—'We have just risen from the table, after having a short speech from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, acknowledging the care and kindness of Captain Voeckler and his officers, who, under Providence, had so successfully brought us to the end of our voyage,—and alluding to the North German line in very complimentary terms. At the request of Captain Voeckler one of the gentlemen passengers replied in a short and appropriate speech. Mr. Jewett (of Colorado fame) also spoke, alluding to the Alabama claims, to which Mr. Johnson replied in some non-committal remarks. There was champagne sent around by the captain, which was drunk amid loud, parting cheers for Mr. Johnson, who again spoke of the many friendships established during the voyage.'"

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

By the arrival of the steamship Java at New York, yesterday, we have European advices to August 23.

ENGLAND.

The Terrible Railroad Accident in Wales.

The London *Globe*, of August 21, contains the following:—

Perhaps the most fearful and extraordinary accident which ever occurred on the railway is that reported this morning, and which happened on the Chester and Holyhead line, near Llanddulas, yesterday, about a mile and a half from Abergele. A telegraphic despatch says:—The Irish limited mail, leaving London at a quarter past 7 o'clock, passed Abergele station in safety about 1 o'clock. A goods train had passed half an hour before. Beyond Llanddulas a portion of the goods train to Holyhead seems to have become detached and ran back down the incline, meeting the mail train going at about forty miles an hour. There is a curve near. The driver of the mail train, Arthur Thompson of Stafford, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off and escaped slightly hurt. The stoker, Joseph Holmes, of Stadord, remained.

At the back of the goods train was a wagon laden with petroleum oil, and when the collision occurred the petroleum exploded. The engine, tender and three first-class carriages were smashed up together and burned with petroleum. Twenty-three passengers for Ireland were burned so badly that none could be recognized. A watch was found, with an inscription showing it belonged to Lord Farnham, who was accompanied, it is supposed, by two daughters. Locomotives, cranes, and men were sent from Chester and Crewe, and the line was cleared about half-past 5 o'clock. The wires having been broken prevented earlier messages for assistance.

Twenty-three bodies have been brought to Prestatyn station and placed in coffins and taken to Abergele church. The passengers hurt are distributed about Prestatyn, Abergele, and places near. Their names cannot be ascertained at this late hour. It is feared that none of the bodies will be recognizable by friends, they are so fearfully charred. Four doctors from Abergele and Rhyl are waiting upon the sufferers by direction of the railway company. The body of the stoker was picked up under the broken engine. Thompson, the engine driver, is at a cottage near the scene of the accident and able to give some account of what he saw. The inquest will probably be opened to-day and be immediately adjourned.

The Duchess of Abercorn and family, Lord Castlerosse and family, and Mr. and Lady Selwin-Ibbetson were passengers by the train, but all escaped unhurt.

The Duchess of Abercorn and Lord Hamilton have proceeded to Ireland.

Burning Carriages and Charred Bodies.

The Abergele (Aug. 31) correspondence of the London *Times* says:—

Certainly anything like so awful a railroad accident has never occurred in this country. Persons who witnessed the collision from the bank state that for a considerable time the line for some distance was as if covered with a sheet of flame. Until an immense quantity of water had been thrown on it the fire was not extinguished, and when put out at one spot it broke out in another. All this time the bodies of the passengerr in the three first-class carriages next the engine and tender were burning literally to ashes. In some cases an inch or two of a dress was all that was found in a heap of charred remains to show that they are those of a lady. In several cases even cinders of the bones have not been left. What were human forms had been gathered up like so much black dust. The body of the stoker, who lay under the engine, was almost the only one that presented the appearance of a dead man. The flesh was burned off, but a calcined skeleton, with every rib visible, was left. The name, "Prince of Wales," is still to be seen on the locomotive, which is now standing on its wheels close to the Abergele station; but the tender made a tremendous somerset, and went right over the engine and its funnel; it is smashed to pieces. Of the carriages in which the passengers were seated nothing exists to show that they were carriages but the wheels and axles; what were the bodies lie in thousands of pieces like small firewood that had been reduced to charcoal.

It is believed that twenty-seven persons have been killed.

The smoke, pitchy black, as from a funnel, which the petroleum emitted, intercepted the view of the carriages in front, and it was only after the sides had been burned so that the interior became visible, and the numerous outlines of calcined human forms were seen in various attitudes, that the awful truth was realized. The heat and stench were overpowering. The liquid fire burned up the grass and hedge of the embankment, the telegraph poles, and sleepers.

The flames increased in intensity for several minutes and literally swept the carriages, driving in one window and out at the other, and producing a heat so intense that it was impossible to approach within a considerable distance of the train. The passengers in the London carriages, who had escaped with a very slight shock, owing to the enormous weight and velocity of the engine having prevented any serious rebound, slighted from their carriages immediately after the collision and vied with each other in endeavoring to render what aid they could. The country people in the vicinity and a large number of workmen from a slate quarry near the spot, who had been alarmed by the concussion, were also soon gathered on the spot and a number of pails having been got together a line of men was formed across the intervening sands, and buckets of sea water were obtained in the hope of subduing the flames. All these efforts proved fruitless, however, and the fire continued to burn with increasing fury until every vestige of the woodwork of the Chester carriages and one of the Post Office tenders was entirely consumed, nothing remaining but the iron framework and wheels, the greater portion of which was red-hot.

It was a considerable time before the burnt carriages could be approached, owing to the intense heat thrown out by the fused mass of iron and burning embers, and when search was commenced for the sufferers little more than charred remains of human bodies could be discovered. In most of the cases the bodies were headless, and in many it was impossible to discover whether the sufferers were males or females.

Every particle of clothing was destroyed on all the sufferers, and for a long time only one body was recognized—that of the venerable Lord Farnham, whose identity was established through an inscription inside a gold watch, recovered from his remains. It has since been ascertained that Lord Farnham was travelling with his wife, Lady Farnham, and a valued old retainer of the family, Miss Stanford, who was in the same first-class carriage with them. In their suite were also travelling Mary Ann Kellett, lady's maid, Outen, his lordship's valet, and Charles Buckingham, footman in the same service, all of whom are lost. Lady Farnham, before going to Buxton, last month, called at Hunt & Roskell's, and took from their care in a small bag more than $6000 worth of her own jewelry, with which she is supposed to have been travelling on Thursday.

The engine and tender of the mail express had fallen over on the down side of the railway, burying Holmes, the stoker, beneath but the first guard's brake fell over the up line, to the clearing of which active efforts were applied early. Before 5 o'clock the up line was sufficiently clear to allow the up Irish express to pass, and shortly afterwards the down express, which had gone back to Abergele station, was sent forward to Holyhead, conveying all the London passengers, except a gentleman named Murray, who preferred delaying his journey.

The Distinguished Dead.

While the Duchess of Abercorn and Lord Castlerosse escaped from the burning train uninjured, Lord and Lady Farnham and Sir Nicholas Chinnery were burned to death.

Lord Farnham was the seventh baron of that title in the peerage of Ireland and was born in Dublin on August 9, 1799. On December 3, 1828, he was married to the Hon Anna Frances Esther, youngest daughter of the twenty second Lord Despencer. This lady was sixty-three years of age at the time of her death. His lordship, who was for some time one of the representatives of Cavan county in the House of Commons, succeeded his father in the title in 1838, and in the following year was elected one of the representative peers of Ireland. The deceased peer, who was a knight of St. Patrick, leaves no issue, and his brother, the Hon. Somerset Richard Maxwell, who is now in his sixty-fifth year, succeeds to the title.

The Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, who also was a passenger in one of the front carriages of the ill-fated train, was born in 1804. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1829. Sir Nicholas, who was formerly as istant minister at Trinity Chapel, Conduit street, Hanover Square, succeeded his father as third baronet in 1840, and was married in 1843 to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. John Vernon, of Cavan. In default of an heir male the title becomes extinct.

Rights of Americans Abroad.

The London *Express* of August 21, remarks:—The correspondence which has passed between the United States and British Governments respecting the imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Costello on the alleged ground of their complicity with the Fenian Brotherhood, was supplemented this morning by the publication of additional despatches which raise the larger question relating to the laws of naturalization. From a communication addressed by Lord Stanley to Mr. Thornton on the 16th June it appears that, acting upon instructions received from Mr. Seward, the United States Charge d'Affaires in this country formally inquired of our Foreign Minister whether her Majesty's Government was prepared at once to enter into a treaty with the United States on the subject of naturalization. Lord Stanley's reply was to the same effect as the statement recently made by him in the House of Commons, viz:—That the British Government would willingly entertain in principle the question of the Naturalization Treaty, and no longer hold to the doctrine of indefeasible allegiance; but he added that with every disposition to contribute to the setting at rest of a question calculated to interfere with the good understanding existing between the two countries, it was inexpedient, not to say impossible, to proceed hastily with a matter involving, as this does, so many important legal and other questions. It seemed to the Foreign Secretary inevitable that legislation on the subject must be deferred till the meeting of the new Parliament, and as the treaty must be made dependent on such legislation it was useless to conclude it at once. The next communication is the letter addressed by Mr. Seward to Mr. Moran in reference to the imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Costello, in which the former speaks of the "judicial severity maintained by the British Government," which, he says, "has tended to embarrass the friendly relations between the two counties, and to protract the political excitement" in the British provinces. Enclosed in this despatch was the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President to take measures for effecting the release of the prisoners, and such other measures "as will secure their return to our flag, with such ceremonies as are appropriate to the occasion." A reply to these communications was sent from the Foreign Office through Mr. Thornton on the 18th ult. Upon the general question of naturalization, Lord Stanley had nothing to add to the statement he had already submitted to Mr. Moran. As regards the demand for the release of Warren and Costello, it is based on grounds which manifest a total misconception of the facts of the case. They were not imprisoned simply for words spoken and acts done in the United States (although evidence given on those points was strictly in accordance with the rules of law), but were convicted of having come over to Ireland, and cruised along the coast with intent to effect a landing of men and arms in that part of the British dominions, in order to raise an insurrection against the Queen. Whether the explanations given by Lord Stanley are or are not satisfactory to the United States Government is a secret which may possibly be divulged by the publication of the next batch of correspondence.

DEMOCRACY.

The New York State Convention.

Specials to the N. Y. *World*, from Albany, yesterday, contain the following:—

"Albany once more presents a scene of life and bustle. The attendance upon the Convention promises to be the largest for years. The New York City delegation, with a large number of outsiders, came up by boat last evening, arriving here this morning. A large delegation from Brooklyn, in the interest of Henry C. Murphy, came up by special steamer, also reaching the State Capital early this morning. They chartered the Rip Van Winkle for the trip. This boat was gaily decorated with flags, and presented a holiday appearance. Rooms have been opened at the Delavan House by both the friends of Hoffman and Murphy, and they have spent the day in an active and earnest canvass. The Hoffmanites have the two reading rooms at that hotel festooned with flags, and pictures of Seymour and Blair, and Hoffman hung up in the most conspicuous points. The Murphy men have engaged one of the large dining rooms at the Delavan, and placed a flag over the entrance with the words, "Henry C. Murphy for Governor" painted on it in large letters. Both of these headquarters have been well occupied throughout the day, besides the private rooms of the parties pressing each candidate. Three candidates for Governor are spoken of—Hoffman, Murphy, and Church. The two latter are here looking over the field in person. It is understood, however, that Mr. Church is not really a candidate. The contest, such as there is, has been between Hoffman and Murphy. The delegates and outsiders from the rural districts come in strong for Hoffman, and declare that he is the man whom the rank and file of the party demand shall be nominated. There is but little doubt but he has a large majority of the Convention, leaving the city of New York out of the question. It is doubtful if the vote of the delegations from the metropolis could change the result if they should go solid against Hoffman. Inasmuch as they are instructed for him, it is generally conceded that Hoffman has two-thirds of the Convention for him, under any and all contingencies.

A second despatch says:—The number in attendance upon the Convention largely increased on the arrival of the evening trains. The halls and public rooms of the hotels are literally crammed with people. There is a larger number of able men among the delegates than usual. It will, undoubtedly, be one of the ablest Conventions that has assembled for years. There is also a larger proportion of young men than usual. Hoffman still has the call for Governor. His opponents now concede his nomination, and are turning their attention to the platform. The greenback issue, as it is called, or the financial platform, is popular with all the delegates from the several districts. Hoffman's friends now count ninety-four votes for him to start with. There are but 128 in all. The friends of Murphy tried to make a combination by throwing their strength for Church, but the latter refused to allow his name to be used. They then tried to make a rally upon Erastus Corning, but were unable to accomplish that. There is a report to-night that Murphy will withdraw his name; but that is doubtful, at least as yet, for his friends are still hard at work for him, and claim that he is gaining strength. Another candidate has been announced for Lieutenant-Governor, in the person of General James McQuade, of Utica. He is urged by the soldiers in attendance upon the Convention. His war record is among the best.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WEST.

Outrages by Indians on the Plains —Troops Sent Out by Gens. Sherman and Sheridan.

Affairs in Tennessee—No Repudiation of the State Debt—Senator Fowler's Politics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

How the Vermont Victory was Received —Chop-fallen Democrats.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The result of the Vermont election yesterday has struck terror into the hearts of the Democracy here, who in their exuberance thought the entire Union with them. Like an avalanche they are wofully taken aback. Several bets were made that the Republican majority of last year would be reduced. I never saw such chop-falling. Neither their papers nor their orators can explain the dilemma. The Republicans are jubilant and encouraged to enter the contest with energy, hopeful even of Maryland when Grant comes before them. They supposed that if the Green Mountain boys held their own this time, it was all that could be desired. Maine is now looked to with intense interest.

The Democratic State Central Convention to elect Presidential Electors is now in session here, but Vermont takes the starch out of the delegates, who look wofully disappointed. They discover there are other States beside Maryland, and other people besides Democrats and Rebels in this latitude.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Great Match for the Base Ball Championship of the West.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—A match game between the Buckeye and Cincinnati Base Ball Clubs will be played this P. M. for the championship of the West. The Cincinnatis appear to be the favorites, and a majority of bets are given allowing from four to five runs in favor of the Cincinnatis. The game will doubtless be one of the most closely contested ever played in this city, and probably in the West. Both clubs have been practising constantly since Saturday, and intend to play their best.

There was great excitement last evening. It was said that one player was drugged and that another was plied with whisky in order to shake his nerves. A large number of ball players are in the city, and it is said that some of the professionals have been specially engaged to play for this occasion, and a dispute as to their competency to appear may arise. The attendance and excitement on the grounds are expected to exceed anything heretofore witnessed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

No Repudiation — Senator Fowler to Stump the State for Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—A bill passed the Senate yesterday which provides for the prompt and honorable payment of the interest on the State debt.

A bill embracing substantially the same features also passed the second reading in the House. There will be nothing like repudiation in Tennessee.

Senator Fowler reached the city to-day. In conversation with his friends, he avows his purpose to canvass the State for Grant and Colfax, and declares his conviction that the success of the Democratic party would be the resuscitation of the Rebellion. He desires the use of the Hall of Representatives to explain himself.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Depredations of the Indians—Troops Detailed to Drive them Away.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 2.—A Denver despatch says that fifty Indians made their appearance eight miles above Colorado city, yesterday morning and drove off a hundred horses. They moved towards Bayou Basin with the plunder. A small force of volunteers was immediately sent to intercept them. Intelligence was received last night that a large force of Indians had struck Cache la Poudre valley; that one man had been killed, and the stock driven off.

General Sheridan has sent cavalry under Colonel Forsythe, to the head of Beaver creek and Republican Fork.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 2—A. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and account. American securities dull. U. S. 5 20s, 71¾; Great Western, 38; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 31.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2—A. M.—United States bonds, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 2—A. M.—Cotton firm. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Flour is firmer. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 2—A. M.—Sugar quiet. Calcutta Linseed, £63.

FROM BOSTON.

Departure of the Celestials—Destructive Fire.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese embassy left Boston for New York this morning, via the Springfield and New Haven route. They will arrive in New York at about 5 o'clock.

John Gale's carriage factory in Lawrence was burned last night. Loss about $20,000.

Movements of General Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—General Grant and family have again gone to Galena.

REBEL TREATMENT.

Testimony of a Federal Soldier.

The following appears in the Boston *Transcript*.

To the Editor of the Transcript:—"I have been watching with interest your articles on the treatment of Federal prisoners, and have been tempted to address you before; but it seemed to me that the guilt and crimes of Rebel officials in this relation were so well known and established as facts that all arguments were superfluous; but I cannot refrain from contributing an order issued to the prisoners in Columbia, S. C., when I was one of the number, and copied verbatim by myself:—

"'HEADQUARTERS SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, November 17, 1864.—Colonel Rhett, commanding Federal prisoners at Columbia:—The Lieutenant General directs that you report to these headquarters the name of every officer and man who escapes from your custody.

"'Also that you notify the Federal officers that they must give their parole not to attempt to escape, or they will be confined in a pen, in the same manner the privates now are.

"'Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"'R. G. GILCHRIST,

"'Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.'"

"Comment on this document is unnecessary. I would only state that at this time we were existing in an open field, with the heavens for a covering, the earth for a couch, our diet corn meal and sorghum, the sick and dying sharing the same, guarded by brutes with two and four legs.

"At the time of my exchange Mr. Seymour's 'friend,' Robert Ould (to whom I was introduced), informed me I 'ought to have been home three months sooner, but he could not ascertain where I was.' Of course this must have troubled him, and particularly as I came very near dying during that time.

"If Messrs. Seymour and Ould require any more facts on the question of treatment of prisoners, I would suggest that a campaign paper, devoted to this subject only be started twice the size of the New York *Herald*; give it a daily issue, and by the fourth of November a small proportion of the facts might be brought before the people, and they would know where the responsibility belongs if they question it now.

"A PRISONER OF 1864.

"Boston, August 31, 1868."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, 1868.

The Money market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were ¼@¼ per cent. higher. 105¼ was bid for 10 40s; 114¼ for 6s of 1881; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5 20s; 111¼ for '65 5 20s; 108¾ for July '65 5-20's; 108¼ for '67 5-20s; and 108¾ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103a103¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 129, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54¼@55, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¼@53¾, a slight decline, and Norristown at 71, an advance of ½. 45½ was bid for Reading; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 33 for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 10, no change. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 48 for Chestnut and Walnut; 42 for Union; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 110 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 88 for Western; and 44 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation was sold at 21¼, an advance of ¼; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 19½ for preferred do, 70 for Morris Canal preferred, and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	Pa 6s, W L.cp.is.	102½	3 sh Cam & Am	129
$100	City 6s, New	1 3	35 sh Leh V R	44⅝
$1100	do. New	103½	24 do	45
$600	do. do.	103⅝	16 sh Penna R	58¾
$3000	do. New.is.	98⅝	8 sh Mor Cl Pf	70
$1000	Sch N 6s'82 b5wn	69¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1862, 114⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108 3-16@108¼; do., 1868, 108¼@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105½@105⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 144¼@144⅜. Silver, 137@139.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108@108¼; 1868, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-40; September, 1865, 119¼@119½; October, 1865, 118⅛@119. Gold, 144⅛@144⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; old 5-20s, 113¼@113⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@109½; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1868, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Gold, 145.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	145	11 30 A. M.	144⅜
10·15 "	145¼	12·00 P. M.	144⅜
10·45 "	145	12·30 "	144⅜
11·00 "	144⅜	1·00 "	144⅜

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	127	Pacific Mail St Co.	100¾
N. Y. and E. R	47	Toledo & Wab	53
Phil. and Read. R	91½	Mil. & St. P. com	76
Mich. S and N. I. R.	85⅞	Adams Express Co	48
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25½
Chi. and N.W. com.	84½	U. S. Express	41
Chic. and N. W. prf.	84⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	62
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅝	Gold	144¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108¼	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.—Bark is wanted, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $55 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is less active. We quote at $8·50@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·75 to $3·25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·70 @2·80.

The Flour market presents no new features, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 400 barrels at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9·50@11 for North

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Work Before Us.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

This is the 1st of September. Nine weeks from to-day the people's votes will decide who shall be their President and their Vice-President respectively for four years from the 4th of March next. How very far we are from being ready for that ordeal, the intelligent well know.

Our National and State nominations were made early, as was right. They were received with very general and hearty approval. General Grant had already been nominated for President by the people, so that the Convention had no duty but to ratify the popular choice. The selections of Messrs. Colfax, Griswold, and their associates, are abundantly proved wise and happy. We are consciously strong, and therein is our chief danger.

The season has thus far been a very busy one. The persistent cold and wet of May and June threw the spring work of our farmers far into summer. They were a good month behindhand on the 1st of June; and they have been working hard ever since to recover that month, which most of them have at length done. Our mechanics also, but especially those who are engaged in house-building, have generally been driven this season as they never were before. The gamblers and loafers, who have abundant leisure, are generally against us; the men who thrive by useful industry are largely with us; and these have never been more absorbed in their daily avocations than this season. Hence, our political work is less advanced than it ought to be at the beginning of autumn.

True, we have held many meetings—generally good, and often unexpectedly large; but mass meetings only incite to work; the work still remains to be done. True, we have organized many clubs; but we have yet to organize clubs in at least half the townships in the Union. And that is the work immediately before us.

As yet, we have had to struggle against a very general and sanguine presumption that no effort is needed. The mass of our voters cannot be made to realize the possibility of Grant's defeat. They know that many Democrats proclaimed him their candidate for President long before he received any formal nomination. They know that nine tenths of those voters who are not partisans are instinctively Grant men. If there be a township which contains 150 pronounced Republicans, with as many Democrats, and 25 voters who are neither, but vote habitually for the best men, that township will cast at least 170 votes for Grant. No American needs to be told who Grant is, nor what he has done to commend him to popular favor and confidence. He is emphatically the people's man, and will poll more votes on personal grounds than any President since George Washington. That there are and have been more voters who desire Grant's than there are who favor Seymour's election, we have never doubted.

But the Copperheads are ravenously hungry and utterly unscrupulous. After years of famine, Johnson's apostacy has given them a taste of fresh blood. They are determined to win at all hazards; and they will do it by fraudulent naturalizations and by double voting, if they can.

Here, then, is seen the necessity for a better and more thorough organization. We cannot stop their cheating without it. We have organized in half the wards and townships throughout the country; but the adversary can cheat us enough to beat us in the residue, if we do not organize there also.

Hitherto, blind trust has been made an excuse for indolence. "Grant can't be beaten by 'such a man as Seymour,'" has been the cry of all the do-nothings. If we do not misread the signs, they are likely to have their confidence rudely shocked within the next six weeks. For, while the friends of General Grant are abundantly able to secure his election by proper effort, it is a grave mistake to imagine that he can or will be elected without such effort. And this we look to see demonstrated alike by our successes and our reverses in the October elections. We may instance the Territory of Colorado, where an election is to be held one week hence, and where the Republicans act as though intent on defeating their candidate for delegate in Congress. When they shall have done it, they will tell us how strong Grant is with them, and what a majority they could give him if they were in the Union! Very likely they could; but such support as theirs would never make him President.

We know, as every one knows, that General Grant is stronger than his party, and will poll thousands of votes that will not be given to our local candidates in the September and October elections. But let him poll ever so many, he will nevertheless be defeated by monstrous frauds, unless there be seasonably effected a thorough organization of his supporters. Such organization in half the towns will simply restrict the meditated frauds to the other half; it will nowise defeat them.

We speak frankly; for the crisis is very grave, and the necessity for action urgent. We can certainly elect Grant and Colfax, if we can keep down illegal voting throughout the Union to one per cent. of the total; we shall be beaten if it shall be swelled to five per cent. or over. We can keep it down so that it shall be harmless, if we can have such an organization throughout the country that we shall surely get out our full legal vote and keep out the illegal votes which in default of due preparation, exertion, and vigilance, will inevitably be polled against us.

Friends of Grant and Colfax! we need an effective, working, wide-awake club in every township! Even where we are a small minority, we can keep out illegal votes by so organizing that minority that they will know beforehand who are and who are not legal voters in their respective districts, and be on hand when the poll opens, prepared to challenge sternly and prosecute fearlessly. Will you, who are already well organized, look at once to the towns around you which are not, and see that they, too, shall speedily have followed your excellent example?

The President and the South.

From the N. Y. Times.

"Andrew Johnson to the Rescue" is the heading with which Mr. John Forsyth introduces to the readers of the Mobile *Register* the following despatch, credited to correspondence of the Louisville *Journal:*—

"In a recent conversation the President expressed himself unreservedly and warmly on the condition of affairs in Tennessee. In regard to the calling out of the militia by Brownlow, he pointed to the constitutional provision that no State could organize a standing army in time of peace, and said that if these militia were thus unlawfully called out, they would be confronted by the national troops. In order to carry out this line of policy, a new Commander of the Department, in place of General Thomas, was canvassed, and the names of Generals Rousseau, Gordon Granger, and Gillem mentioned prominently therewith."

On this despatch the *Register* remarks:—

"The influence that such a policy on the part of the President, if firmly adhered to and vigorously carried out, would have on the condition of affairs in Tennessee and all the Southern States, can hardly be estimated, even by those who are directly interested."

That one part of the statement is true, the more recently reported interview of the President with a reactionary delegation from Tennessee has clearly proved. The doctrine attributed by the Louisville *Journal's* informant to Mr. Johnson is identical with that which he expounded the other day for the encouragement of the lawless element which chafes under the repressive measures of Governor Brownlow. It is evident that Mr. Johnson is inclined as far as possible to weaken the authority of the Southern Executives; and the oversight of Congress in allowing a provision to continue which was enacted under entirely different circumstances, affords both a pretext and an opportunity which he will not hesitate to turn to the account of the Democratic party.

The proposed removal of General Thomas, and the substitution of a commander more clearly in political fellowship with the President, is in keeping with other parts of the scheme. Not only would he deprive the loyal Government of the means of maintaining their authority, but he desires to place the national troops under commands whose bias is toward the Democracy.

We agree with Mr. Forsyth that if this policy be "firmly adhered to and vigorously carried out" by the President, its effect will not be limited to Tennessee. Its influence throughout the South will be so immediate and so great that it "can hardly be estimated." Whatever it amounts to, we may be sure that it will be altogether on the side of the disaffected element, and that its exercise will be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the loyal people. The satisfaction which the prospect affords to the Rebel Press indicates the light in which Mr. Johnson's course in regard to the maintenance of peace is viewed at the South.

The subject is a grave one, and one which official wrongheadedness may at any moment swell into gigantic proportions. The telegram from Arkansas via St. Louis is, we trust, an exaggeration, if not an invention. But it were criminal to ignore the danger of collision which exists there, as elsewhere in the South, in consequence of the aggressive spirit which the proceedings of the New York Convention, and the known sympathies of Mr. Johnson have imparted to the Democracy. They were obstinate before; they are now defiant. And nothing but extreme care, and the adoption of a wiser course by the President will avert very serious trouble. It is not pleasant to confess the fact, but nothing can be gained by closing our eyes to its existence. Disloyalty manifests itself in forms which constantly grow worse; and the duty of the President is certainly not performed when he takes counsel with, and in effect supports those who are hostile to loyal rule. To be half-hearted or indifferent would be bad enough at a time when the maintenance of order in ten or eleven States is in a large degree contingent on the course of Federal authority. But the position is infinitely more serious when, as at present, the party whose plans imperil peace are able to point to the President as a sympathizer and a possible ally.

Negro Suffrage Irreversible.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The policy of enfranchising the Southern blacks is being vindicated more speedily and effectively than its most sanguine supporters could have anticipated. Accounts from South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and, in fact, all the Southern States, represent that the negroes are much better treated than ever before, and that the planters and politicians spare no pains to conciliate them, in order to obtain their votes for the defeat of the radicals. Now, it was always one of the most effective arguments in favor of negro franchise that it was necessary as a protection to the black race. It was desirable, if not necessary, to give the blacks political power, in order to render them secure in their newly-acquired privilege of emancipation.

Since the Democrats carried the Mississippi election by the aid of black votes, there has been a wonderful abatement in Southern contempt for free negroes and black voters. The freedmen are flattered, if not cajoled, for their votes, and barbecues, the especial delight of the negro heart, are the order of the day. The objections against negro suffrage are lost sight of in the anxiety to catch the negro vote.

The Southern whites have found out that the negroes can be used as instruments of their ambition, and this fact may be regarded as constituting an irreversible guarantee for negro suffrage at first, and other privileges in due time. It is doubtful whether even Frank Blair, were he greater than he is ever likely to be, could roll back accomplished events in the South, and take the franchise from the negroes. Powerful parties will always exist in the South, to which the negro vote will be necessary.

This fact is a great triumph for the Republicans, even though they should lose every Southern State. Their work will remain behind them to be perpetuated and improved upon by the very men who were formerly its most bitter opponents. Even if the reconstructed Governments in the South should be overthrown by the issue of the Presidential campaign, negro suffrage will remain to modify and mould the future destinies of that section.

General Robert E. Lee.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* pours out nearly two columns of venom against this distinguished Southern soldier, berating him because he has not thrown the weight of his great influence into the scale of reconstruction. We insert a short specimen of the *Tribune's* vituperation, partly because it acknowledges the potency of General Lee's influence over the Southern heart, and partly because it confesses the deplorable condition of that section in the fourth year after the disbandment of the Southern armies. Says the *Tribune:*—

"Peace brought political and personal duties to all of us. To Robert E. Lee it brought a duty of honor. He possessed great influence with the Southern Rebels. He knew how greatly he had sinned and with what magnanimity he had been protected by General Grant. We are told that when he saw the generosity of Grant to his shattered army, he was "overcome with emotion"—that he was profuse with thanks. Since that tearful day, however, he has been silent. He knew what the welfare of the South demanded—that amnesty was at hand if suffrage were given—that the North merely wanted justice secured to the race it had freed—to throw down every barrier, and unite every interest in the harmony of a restored Union. He saw the Cobbs and Hills of the South, the men who had been warriors in peace and citizens in war, fermenting discord, and bitterly assailing every plan of reconstruction. He saw these cowardly myrmidons of hatred filling the South like many evil spirits. Like the witches in *Macbeth*, they have worked their charms to a dismal-fatal end—and infected the very air with their 'hell-broth, boil, and bubble.' Like the Centaurs in Dante's hell, their aim seems ever to drive back the race so long at their mercy into the dark river of blood. See what they have made the South! Emigration is arrested—capital shrinks from her cities and seaports—commerce seeks less congenial but more secure climes—credit is dead—her vast resources are neglected—there is no industry, no enterprise, no national progress, no public spirit—nothing but political chaos and social anxiety."

Could there be anything more captiously unreasonable than complaints by the radicals, at this late date, that the leaders of Southern opinion have not been efficient pioneers of pacification? Their credit and influence have been obstructed, and, as far as radical rancor could go, nullified and annihilated by legislative degradation; and now, when it is found impossible to reconstruct the South without their aid, they are soundly abused because they have not furnished it! If their influence was wanted in the pacification of the country, why was it not applied for? At the close of the war a fierce shout went up that the Southern leaders must be proscribed and ostracised; that their property ought to be confiscated, and themselves banished or hanged. In the work of reconstruction, they were warned to "take back seats." The restoration of the Union could have been accomplished within thirty days after the surrender of Lee had it not been for the proclaimed horror and scorn of allowing 'the Rebels" to have any hand in the work. All that was needed was for the existing State Legislatures to take oath to support the Constitution, and the work would have been accomplished. President Lincoln at first favored such action by the Legislature of Virginia; but the radicals raised such a din of fierce remonstrance that he quickly changed his mind. When General Sherman received the surrender of Johnston he had not heard of Mr. Lincoln's change of purpose, and followed what he supposed was to be the model set by the President in Virginia. Nobody can have forgot the tremendous howl of indignation which resounded throughout the North. Republicans denounced General Sherman as a traitor. The Secretary of War used the telegraph to publish that great soldier as a traitor. The cry was taken up and echoed by Bancroft, the historian, in a speech delivered in this city. The whole radical party was shocked and appalled, was horrified, indignant, and furious at the idea that "rebel legislatures" were to be made instruments of restoring the Union. The same intolerant feeling was manifested towards all who had taken any part in the Rebellion, and particularly its leaders. And now the *Tribune* has the absurd assurance to turn round and abuse the Southern leaders because they have not lent their aid to build up a new order of things!

After all these years of turmoil and disorganization, the radicals are at last beginning to find out that stable reconstruction is impossible without the active co-operation of the leading men of the South. Almost the whole white population took part in the Rebellion, and the same leaders whom they then followed could easily have made them content with reasonable terms of reconciliation. Rather than permit this, the radicals inverted the order of nature, and absurdly imagined that by military coercion they could make a herd of needy, ignorant blacks, just let loose from brutalizing servitude, the leaders of Southern society and the architects of a new order of things. The result is what any reasonable man might have expected. As the *Tribune* is constrained to confess, "Emigration is arrested—capital shrinks from her cities and seaports—commerce seeks less congenial but more secure climes—credit is dead—her vast resources are neglected—there is no industry, no enterprise, no national progress, no public spirit, nothing but political chaos and social anarchy."

This is the practical result of radical management in the South. As the Good Book says, "A tree is known by its fruit. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."

Rosecrans and Lee.

From the Boston Post.

"I only wish," said General Rosecrans, on his return from Virginia, "the whole Northern people knew their Southern brethren as well as I do." Here is the plain and direct testimony of one of our most distinguished Union generals, fresh from a conference with the leading commanders of the late Southern armies. "The great leaders of the South," says he, "desire peace, fraternal feeling, prosperity and happiness." And he adds, "I am fully satisfied that it is not the Southern people who stand in the way of a full and complete reconciliation."

Nor is it the Northern people. Both sides are impatient for that solid, compact reunion which all know must be secured before the country can ever advance a step towards enduring prosperity. Then what hinders, what has been the cause of obstruction for three years past? Nothing but this radical faction that has intrenched itself in the places of power, and to-day bids defiance to the South, North and the Constitution together. It is now engaged in an attempt to appropriate the military along with the civil power, and, if successful, the latter will practically disappear from view altogether.

The first thing radicalism will do in its effort to break the force of this unequivocal testimony, will be to taunt the Southern leaders with a desire to dictate to the North. It will describe them as Rebels still, and insultingly ask by what right they venture to speak at all while still disfranchised. For all that, the country knows that these Southern chieftains speak the sentiments of the Southern people. Right or wrong, they are the men whom that people have faithfully followed and trusted, and in whom they still confide. This is only a fact, and no taunts and insults can cover it up. That such taunts are heard at all satisfies us that the radicals are for anything but peace and fraternity. They want a perpetual hubbub, would like another war, and are daily inciting the ignorant blacks of the chief Southern cities to deeds of violence, as a pretext for developing similar schemes of their own. They are not yet ready to square their accounts with the people, but dodge the figures and start the cry of a new revolution in the South.

These guilty party leaders have carried this thing far enough, having long ago reached the limit of the people's patience. All who sincerely want peace will hail these new asseverations of General Lee and his associates with genuine satisfaction. They know that these men mean just what they say. Of course they will charge General Rosecrans with being a "Copperhead" for believing such assurances, or for having had anything to say to those who made them. But that is only their party game. They want no such testimony for themselves, nor do they want peace on any terms that will leave self-government, North and South, inviolable. If so narrow, bigoted, intolerant, and thoroughly unpatriotic a party as this is to be allowed longer control of the Government, Heaven pity the unhappy country that has to submit to its hateful rule! Now is the time for the people to rise and rescue their free institutions from the hands of the spoilers. No open enemy could do the injury to them which their insidious advances aim to accomplish. While they mouth their canting cry, "Let us have peace!" they insult every one who would promote a peace that does not crouch and tremble beneath the sword. If that be peace, what is to be the Union that will rest on such a foundation?

Democratic Repudiation of Vallandigham.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Vallandigham is not to have smooth sailing in the Third Ohio District. Gaining his nomination by the same hypocritical policy as Seymour employed to get the votes of the Convention at New York, he has disgusted not only the aspirants for the position, but every honest-minded Democrat. In the last number of the Lebanon *Patriot*, the Democratic organ of Warren county, its editor, Mr. S. L. Leffingwell, announces his resignation, for the simple reason that he cannot support the traitor. He says he became editor of the paper on the distinct understanding that Vallandigham would under no possible contingency allow his name to be used, and adds:—"The disaffected Republican and conservative war element demanded that he should, for once, stand aside. He was not the choice of the Democracy, and was only forced upon the Convention by the trickery of his peculiar friends, and the pressure of an outside radical rabble, which feared the defeat of Schenck, in the selection of some one else than the gentleman named. The undersigned cannot, consistently with his record as a war Democrat, support Mr. Vallandigham, and consequently resigns his position as editor thereof. He believes the Democratic party to be the only Constitutional Union party of the country, and will, placed in whatever field, labor for the success of our national nominees—Seymour and Blair."

Grant—Seymour—Blair.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency says General Grant is one of the ablest men this country ever produced. The most popular Presidential candidate of the Democrats, George H. Pendleton, says:—"I would not, if I could, pluck one leaf from the laurels of General Grant. Whatever may be his capacity as a soldier, he has stood the test of success, and, so far as I have known, he has borne himself with moderation and magnanimity in his high office." The most conspicuous and odious representative of the Peace Democracy, Mr. Vallandigham, says he would not utter one syllable against the purity or the capacity of General Grant.

Throughout the Democratic party there is an honorable unanimity on this subject. Only one of their leading journals disturbs their harmony. The New York *World* seems to imagine that the campaign can be won by slandering or ridiculing the candidates. Its standard name for the amiable Speaker of the House is Mr. Smiler Colfax. It rings the daily changes on the fact that General Grant's baptismal name was Hiram Ulysses. It sneers at his capacity, and devotes column after column to elaborate criticisms of what it calls his military blunders. We have not the remotest disposition to interfere with this indulgence. In fact, we hope to see it continued. But for those who care to see how circumstances alter cases with able journals that are not troubled with any such awkward accessories as convictions, we quote the *World's* opinion of General Grant before he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans. In its issue of the 11th of April, 1865, it said:—

"General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist, as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of last year.

"General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do, between glitter and solid worth. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live for ever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues."

It is barely possible that the *World* did not mean to refer to Horatio Seymour or General Frank P. Blair in its sneers at the "swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues," as contrasted with the quiet lesson in practical Democracy taught by General Grant's career. But it is not possible for any one to read the article now without perceiving the admirable application.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 6

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
WALL DECORATIONS,
And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
10 No. 108 JONES' Alley

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA [5 20 stuthtf

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 6 18 thstu3m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT,
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 5 fmw6m

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
6 2 mw3 No 11 North SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 98 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 2

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.
Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines:
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf3m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED),
PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., and are happy to furnish orders at Wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthj
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia,
Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand
LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.
N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 8 13

WOODLAND CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel B. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Ballell, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Kniskern,
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

FROM EUROPE BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—John Bright publishes to-day a long and eloquent address to the voters of the city of Birmingham. He gives his views on nearly all the great questions at issue, and explains to his constituents the defects of the late Reform bill. He reviews at large the question of suffrage, and repeats his desire for such an extension of the franchise as will call into exercise more of the enlightened intelligence of the country, and he denounces the principle of three-cornered constituencies as applied to Birmingham, and says he believes the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the constitution of the country, and closes by announcing himself as the champion of the principles above set forth, and offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons at the approaching general election.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The following particulars of the events preceding the evacuation of the fortress of Humaita by the Paraguayans are believed to be authentic:

On July 16 the Marquis de Caxias received information that the Paraguayans were leaving the fortress. He immediately ordered an advance, and a column of 16,000 men crossed the ditches, entered the enemy's lines, and took possession of a redoubt. They were there making preparations to occupy the rest of the works when the Paraguayan troops opened a fire of musketry and artillery, which had a terrible effect upon the Allied column in its crowded and rather disordered condition. The Paraguayans then advanced on the Brazilians, jumping into the redoubt and attacking them with the bayonet, meantime keeping up a sharp artillery fire on the column, which had commenced to fall back. The attacking party of the Allies was driven from the redoubt, and the whole column retired to its camp, having suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The lowest estimate of their loss in this attack places it at 600 killed and wounded. Some divisions were almost cut to pieces, and large numbers were missing. A few days later the allies assaulted a Paraguayan fort in the Gran Chaco. The attacking party was received with a heavy fire of artillery, which created a panic among them, and they commenced a retreat in disorder. The Paraguayans left their defences and pursued the retreating troops with great vigor, and the latter again suffered a heavy loss, especially in their retreat, their killed and wounded amounting to 550.

On July 25th it was discovered that Humaita had at last been actually evacuated. All the heavy guns left in the place were dismounted and spiked, and some munitions of war which could not easily be moved through the forest were left behind. The garrison retired in good order and without interruption to a new position on the Tebiguary. The fortifications there, which Lopez has been building nearly a year, are believed to be impregnable, and the communications with the interior are secure. The Paraguay river has been so obstructed as to be inaccessible to the iron-clads of the allies.

A dispatch was received at Rio Janeiro on the 8th, stating that the United States steamer Wasp had proceeded up the river to Ascension, to take on board Minister Washburn and suite.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Ariel, the first ship of the tea fleet from China, has just arrived in the Thames. She sailed from Foo Chow on May 28th, in company with the ships Taeping and Sir Launcelot.

The English cricketers will sail from Liverpool to-morrow, on the steamship City of Baltimore. They will play one cricket match instead of two, as previously reported, in each of the following cities: New York, Montreal, Boston and Philadelphia. They will not play a match at base ball. They are the strongest team that could be picked from the leading professionals of England, and are captained by Willsher, of Kent, of the "All England Eleven," with whom are G. Freeman, of Nottinghamshire, and Rowbotham, of Yorkshire, of the "All England," and the following members of the "United South England Eleven": G. Griffith, T. Humphrey, H. Jupp, and Pooley, of Surrey; James Lillywhite and H. Chamberlain, of Sussex.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Abergele railway accident was resumed to-day. The railway officials reserved their evidence. The son of the station master at Abergele testified that the danger signals were properly displayed before the collision.

It is reported that the body of one of the victims has been recognized as that of Bayard Clarke, an American.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A banquet was given in honor of M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, at Perigueux. M. Magne made an eloquent and pacific speech, and concluded that peace would continue because Europe needed it and the Emperor desired it. France was strong enough to preserve peace, and it was no one's interest now to break it. This declaration of the Minister was received with enthusiastic applause.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.—Murphy, the anti-Catholic agitator, was arrested in this city and held in bonds to keep the peace. Being unable to give the necessary security he was sent to jail, where he now remains.

CORK, Sept. 1.—All the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbance have been discharged, no evidence having been elicited sufficient to justify their further detention.

Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The State Department.

Secretary Seward sends to the Treasury Department a note from Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, in response to a request from the State Department, giving information relative to the formalities required of merchant vessels from American ports to those of the Ottoman Empire. The communication encloses a letter from the Consul General of the Sublime Porte at New York, designating the following changes, viz: For vizing bills of health, 15 piastres; for clearance, 25 piastres.

The Pension Office.

The report of the Pension Office shows that the whole number of claims received during the month of August, 1868, original and increase of widows, &c., was 1164; of invalids 534. Total 1698. Number of claims admitted 1636; original and increased widows and invilids 691. Total 2307. Number of claims rejected, original and increased of widows, &c., 183; of invalids 183. Total 366. Number of cases disposed of during the month, of widows, &c., 1819; of invalids 854. Total 2673.

The Bureau of Statistics.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information relative to the immigration into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

Total number of passengers arrived, -	323,749
Of these there were citizens of the United States, - - - -	44,966
Foreigners not intending to remain in the United States, - - - -	5,126
Actual number of immigrants, - -	273,657
Total number arrived in 1866, - -	373,230
Actual immigrants, - - - -	330,705
Total number arrived in 1867, - -	352,697
Actual immigrants, - - - -	311,996

Showing a large increase in the year 1868.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The commissioner of the Russian American Fur Company has purchased the ship Winged Arrow, which sails to-morrow for Sitka. She will take aboard the late employes and troops, numbering about three hundred, attached to the company, and transfer them to St. Petersburg, which will close the business of the Russian company in Alaska.

Senator Cole arrived from Washington on Saturday.

Cleared, ships Leman, for Queenstown, with 18,600 sacks of wheat; Eliza, for Liverpool, with 29,000 do., and ship Prospect for Capetown.

Flour firm at $5 50@6 50. Wheat firm at $1 90@1 95; sales at $2. Legal-tenders, 70¼.

The Wilmington Election.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—The election for municipal officers took place to-day. The contest was very warm in view of the national contest and the effect on the approaching elections. The vote is largely increased, and Valentine, the present incumbent, Republican, is re-elected Mayor by a majority 109 larger than he had last year.

Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Soldiers and Sailors' National Executive Committee met at the Astor House to-day. There were present the Chairman, General H. A. Barnum; Secretary, General N. P. Chipman; Generals G. J. Stannard, Vt.; A. W. Dawson, Maryland; J. M. Fisher, Penna., and J. H. Rusling, N. J.; Cols. H. Appleman, Conn.; A. H. Grimshaw, Del., and several prominent soldiers from neighboring States.

A grand monster mass convention of soldiers and sailors was fixed upon, and in recognition of the hospitality extended to the soldiers and sailors during the war by the city of Philadelphia, that place was designated for this convention. The meeting will last two days, October 1st and 2d. All organizations of "Boys in Blue" and other Republican organizations, also the soldiers and sailors generally, are invited. Arrangements were made to extend special invitations to all leading soldiers and sailors of the war who support Grant and Colfax. Governor Curtin was requested to invite, on behalf of the committee, the loyal war Governors who were his cotemporaries, and Governor Geary was requested to invite all the loyal Republican Governors now acting at this Convention.

It is expected that 50,000 soldiers will be present, making it one of the grandest demonstrations since the war. The details of arrangement are placed in the hands of General Collis, General Russell, General Owen, on the part of the Boys in Blue in Philadelphia, and the members of the National Executive Committee of Pennsylvania. An address will be prepared and submitted to the Convention, to go forth as the voice of the loyal soldiers and sailors of the country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY.—The following is the business statement of the Assistant Treasurer, at Philadelphia, for the month of August, 1868:—

CR.

Balances on hand at this date		$9 218,712 11
Receipts during the month, viz:—		
Aug 31. Account General Treasury including Customs	$2,651,775 21	
Post Office Fund	167,44 45	
Disbursers' Fund	1,061,69[illegible]53	
		$3 889 897 79
Total		$13,099,6[illegible]9 41

DR.

Payments during the month, viz:—		
Aug. 31, Account General Treasury	$4,857,382 14	
Post Office	81 82[illegible]17	
Interest	163 670 44	
Disbursers	582,611 64	
Total		5,685 492 38
Balance at close of business this day		$7,414,117 03

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 31. Balance due depositors at this date	$12,300
Repayment to depositors	1 300
Balances due to depositors	11,000
Currency redeemed during month	216,231

C. MCKIBBIN, Assistant Treasurer.

SALE OF UNITED STATES STEAMERS.—Yesterday morning a sale of steamers took place at the Navy Yard, by order of the Navy Department. The attendance was large, embracing a number of gentlemen from New York and Boston. Previous to the commencement of the sale, the auctioneer, Mr. Samuel C. Cook, announced the terms of the purchase. The catalogue embraced seven vessels that have either been purchased during the Rebellion or captured as blockade-runners.

The first vessel offered for sale was the wooden side-wheel steamer Shamrock, which was knocked down to Mr. E. Steward, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for $19,700.

The second vessel offered was the iron side-wheel steamer Boxer, which was started at $6000, and gradually advanced until it reached $9900, when it was knocked down to John W. Middleton, of this city.

The remainder of the vessels were withdrawn from the sale—not half of the appraised value being bid for them.

PARADE OF THE UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The grand parade of this Order will take place in the city of Lancaster on the 11th inst. The Committee of Arrangements are making great preparations to render the affair worthy the mechanics and the Order in Pennsylvania. It is stated that about fifty Councils, each to represent a different trade, will be in the line. About twenty Councils, located in Philadelphia, will unite with those from other portions of the State, and nearly all of them have ordered new and handsome regalia for the occasion. Washington Council, No. 5, will take with them a new silk banner, which is to be presented to them just before leaving this city. No. 5 have selected Colonel Ely G. Sellers, William J. Williams, and James Jewett as Marshal and Assistants.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COUPONS.—John Cowley was arrested yesterday, by Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of the Sub-Treasury building, for the alleged theft of coupons, the property of Mr. Rhuneman, in Race street. Mr. Rhuneman left information at the office that the coupons had been stolen from him on Monday, and upon Cowley presenting them for payment he was taken in charge. He gave a very unsatisfactory account of himself, and was held in $2000 bail by Recorder Given.

CASUALTIES.—Patrick Boyle, residing at Front and South streets, had one of his hands severely injured yesterday at Walnut street wharf by a box of merchandize falling on it.

John Barry, residing in Twenty-first street, near Jones, had also one of his hands badly hurt.

Lewis Steufel, nine years old, was run over last night at Fourth street and Girard avenue, by a wagon, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, 1221 Lithgow street.

AN enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last evening, at the Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, to organize a Grant and Colfax Club. A committee on permanent organization reported the following names:—For President, John Hanna, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, L. S. Boreaf, Joseph Collins; Secretaries, George G. Bouden, T. R. Bigtow; Treasurer, John Miskey; Chief Marshal, L. R. Fletcher. An interesting address was delivered by Colonel William B. Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The trade in boots and shoes is on the increase, and steady shipments are now being made to California by some of our manufacturing establishments. The manufacturers and jobbers are now busy with buyers from towns in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and the West.

THE RACES AT POINT BREEZE.—Yesterday there was a large crowd in attendance at Point Breeze, to witness the race between George Wilkes' American Girl and Goldsmith's Maid. The Maid won in three straight heats. Time, 2·26½, 2·24½, 2·26½.

How the English Bathe.

The French people, and the American, copying from them, think they have reached perfection in the management of bathing at the sea-shore, but they manage these things differently in England, as we learn from a *Tribune* correspondent. At Brighton, one finds a number of small houses, each on four wheels, standing out in the water, and a number of darkly-shrouded forms moving up and down in the water, as if they were undergoing some Dantesque horror. Not far from them are several hundred of (so far as appears out of water) naked men. Inquiry proves that they wear fig leaves, at least. Nothing can be more dull, disagreeable, ugly, and disgusting than the bathing at Brighton. Hastings is very much the same, though it has the advantage of being a quaint old town with some interesting ruins, some historic associations, and a queer fishing population in one quarter of it. At Margate and Ramsgate, one may see the "English system" of bathing in its plain, unaristocratic results. These places are frequented by well-to-do tradesmen and their families and Ramsgate particularly—the largest bathing shore in England except Brighton—where one may daily see several thousand of nude men emerging from the "machines," at a distance of only one hundred yards at most, from an equal number of women, whose dresses are usually buttonless, stringless, and semi-transparent. The beaches—which at Margate and Ramsgate are sandy, and much like the large beach at Newport—are blackened daily with the crowds of people, chiefly men, who gaze upon these mermaids. These are the democratic bathing-shores, but they are remarkable for the comparative absence of the drunkenness and licentiousness which distinguish Brighton. But you may thank your stars that the "English system" has not been introduced into America. At Llanduduo, in Wales, a reformer has appeared, who has built good bathing-houses, and had good dresses prepared, and there men and women bathe together, all decorously dressed. But some of the English think this shocking.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 27	MOON RISES	6 54
SUN SETS	6 31	HIGH WATER	2 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 21
Germania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 21
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 3
Arago	New York	Bremen	Sept. 5
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 5
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 2
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Sept. 8
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Paulus Forman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Boston, Weid, Nagle & Co.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Boston, do.

Schr F. B Colton, Robinson, Boston, Castner, Sickney & Wellington.

Schr J B Allen Case, Nantucket, do.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Kate Ford, Mrs. R. Shields, Isaac Haslam, J. P. Long, G. Josephs, Wm. McDonough, Louis Berg, and two on deck.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Brig Resolute, Parsons, 21 days from Beaufort, N.C., with 92,500 feet yellow pine inch flooring boards, to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Wm. B McShain, Christy, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Philedger, Lawrence, 8 days from Chowan river, N. C., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Washington, Fields, 5 days from Norfolk, with 52,000 feet yellow pine inch flooring boards, to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Watauga, Munroe, 8 days from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber and heading to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Arabella, Adams, 3 days from Pocomoke river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr J. R. Chetwood, Price, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to J. R. Moorehead & Co.

Schr Sarah Walton, Smith, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Mahlon, Evans, 3 days from Barren Creek Springs, Md., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Gen. Knox, Lovell, 5 days from Boston, with iron, etc., to captain.

Schr Poteet, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Caledonia, Stephen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 19th ult.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Sarepta, Minott, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 28th ult.

Brig A. A. Lane Carver, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, passed Gibraltar 16th July.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dunmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 29th ult.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 28th ult.

Schrs T. W. White, and Ephraim and Anna, from Boston and Frances French, from Salem, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr J. F. Carver, from Philadelphia for Chester, was run into on Saturday last, while at anchor off Chester, by barque Annie, from Liverpool, and damaged to the extent of $500.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that during the month of October next the following additions and alterations in the buoyage of the East coast will be made, viz:—

A new Conical Buoy, painted in black and white horizontal bands, and called "South Dowsing" will be placed at the south edge of the Inner Dowsing Shoal.

The Burnham Flats Buoy will be surmounted by a Staff and Diamond, and its color will be changed from red to black and white in horizontal bands.

A new Can Buoy, painted black and white in vertical stripes, and called "West Docking," will be placed on the west end of the Docking Shoal.

A new Conical Buoy painted black and white in horizontal bands, and called "West Sherringham," will be placed at the west end of the Sherringham Shoal.

The Sherringham Buoy will be changed in color from black to black and white in horizontal bands, and will be named "East Sherringham."

The North Cross Sand Buoy will be moved S. ¼ W., four cables.

The N.E. Cross Sand Buoy will be moved S. by W. ¼ W., 1½ mile, and will be named "East Cross Sand."

The Middle Cross Sand Buoy will be moved NE. ½ N., five cables.

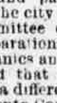
The Middle Cross Sand Spit Buoy will be discontinued.

Further notice will be given when the above changes are effected.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, Aug. 12, 1868.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.



NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen manufacturers. [7 10m wfs rp

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
8 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	216 070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
89 000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	1 51,000 00
20 000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 38
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4076 00, estimated value	3,047 00
Cash in Bank $103 017 10	
Cash in Drawer 298 52	183,315 62
	$1 507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William G. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
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Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1868 $850,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
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WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 16]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
AMY L WILCOX, Secretary. 1 29]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. D. Cressan,	Howard A. Micale,
John Snick,	T. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. K. McDonald.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27]

LONDON
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
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E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
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JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
F. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS
TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 148 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1006 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27]

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIRD WEEK of the great spectacular operatic Extravaganza,
THE WHITE FAWN,
pronounced by the entire Philadelphia press to be the most magnificently produced play that has ever been witnessed in Philadelphia.
THIS EVENING
will

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

All Hail Vermont!

THE first engagement of the great battle of 1868 has been fought. The encounter was known to both of the opposing forces not to be final or decisive, but to be a precursor of the great result. It was not so much because of the actual fruits of a victory, but because of the effect it would have on the spirit of the armies, that each strove so earnestly to gain an advantage. No stone was left unturned to gain a triumph. No step untaken. The result has been a glorious Republican victory. At every point we have gained on our already immense majority. From reliable accounts the increase cannot fall short of 8000, and will probably reach as high as ten thousand *gain*. It is better than we dared to hope. It is a Waterloo.

The Democracy never anticipated any such result. They thought, of course, that we would carry Vermont, but such glorious gains were unexpected. The effect of this election will be marked and tremendous. It will do infinite good. There are a host of waverers who watch which side the tide is taking. To-day there can be no doubt. The cloud in the East, the size of a man's hand, will overspread all the Union in November. On our first page to-day will be found a detailed account of our great victory. The particulars only go to increase our triumph. How the voice of Vermont is listened to, and the significance it bears, is shown by the statements of the different New York journals, the articles from which will be found elsewhere. It is received by the Unionists with joy, but with deepest dejection by the sympathizers with a new rebellion. Already do similar symptoms come to us from Delaware. Wilmington gives a *gain of one hundred and thirty* Republican votes. Why, if things continue thus bright even the "Blue Hen's Chickens" can be redeemed.

Southern Financiering.

IT was an axiom of the old abolitionists that the Democratic party had its head in the South and its tail in the North, and there are many indications that even the mighty changes of the war have not destroyed the ancient habit of Democratic subserviency to Southern leaders. The candidates of the New York Convention received their most sincere applause in the "Rebel yell" which rent the air when the favorites of the Confederacy became the standard-bearers of the lost cause; and the most important clause in the platform was dictated by Wade Hampton, in the interests of South Carolina nullifiers and secessionists. Nothing is clearer than that a Democratic triumph means a Rebel triumph, and that it would restore to power over the whole nation the men who failed so lamentably in their effort to establish a rival and hostile government at Richmond.

It has been the fashion to laud the wisdom of the old pro-slavery oligarchs, and it cannot be denied that they were wonderfully bold and successful politicians, but as a class they were destitute of all the higher attributes of statesmanship. If this nation should, by any unfortunate accident, again fall under their rule, we tremble for its destiny. They would not only seek to accomplish their avowed purpose of overthrowing the reconstruction policy of Congress, but they would give free reins to their old feeling of hatred for the North and Northern interests, and inspired by the worst passions, they would adopt the most desperate means to achieve evil ends. The joint impulse of their folly and their fury would inevitably destroy the credit of the United States Government, and by this destruction they would spread financial ruin throughout the land. If the people of the United States, especially those who possess real conservative leanings, could fully understand the natural fruits of Democratic success, it would be utterly impossible for Seymour and Blair to carry a single State which was ever imbued with loyal feeling. The assault upon the credit of the Government made by Buchanan's traitorous Cabinet officers, was one of the most important preliminary steps taken to facilitate the organization of the Rebellion, and if the bonds issued to prosecute the late war are dishonored, the Rebels will be reinspired with a hope of renewing their Confederacy by the impossibility of the nation acquiring the means to crush a second gigantic conspiracy. Considering that Democratic ascendancy means, essentially, Southern ascendancy, the nation would have good cause to fear the destruction of its credit, in the event of the election of Seymour and Blair, from the blunders of Southern statesmen even if they were not antagonistic to the national debt. With all their regard for the Confederacy, these wiseacres utterly destroyed its credit by unwise legislation. One of their expedients at a critical period was to tax bonds one hundred per cent. to force the holders to exchange them for a new loan, and from that moment they were never able to obtain, voluntarily, a dollar from the victims of their double dishonesty. With these men in power at Washington, affiliated with Northern Democratic followers of Pendleton's plundering philosophy, the nation would soon be bankrupt, and misery and misfortune prevail.

A RECENT Southern argument against the election of General Grant has struck us as being rather singular and unexpected. It is urged at considerable length that a soldier is unfitted by his calling, experience, and whole education for the administration of affairs, and that a professional soldier cannot be politic, peaceful, and inclined to conciliation. Considering that the nation was established under Washington, whose foremost claim to the station had been won on the battle-field, and that General Jackson's military training and soldierly disposition have always been esteemed as a special means by which the Government was strengthened, it is an argument as novel as it is weak—the "last ditch" of Southern logic.

Newspapers.

ONE of our New York contemporaries has been replying to the strictures of a reverend gentleman of Baltimore, who appears to have denounced newspapers generally for their publication of what he deems objectionable matter, such as the announcement of murders, seduction cases, etc. etc. As the answer of our New York friends is to the point, and as we believe conclusive, we shall not go over the ground traversed by them, but prefer instead of availing ourselves of a chance to say a few words, or rather of enlarging on the theme broached by our New York brethren, and which, perhaps, has rather been neglected. One word as to the sweeping charges made by the Baltimore gentleman; his charge is any way too sweeping. All sweeping charges most commonly defeat themselves. We have thus generalized our answer.

Now for our part of this subject:—

What we would say about newspapers, is that many people are too apt to overlook the amount of information they receive from such sources. On all subjects—we say on all subjects—for a newspaper writer is compelled at one time and another, to embody the current news of the day—political, biographical, statistical, even scientific. He is expected to give the latest information on these subjects, and that, too, in a space necessarily restricted. We have no hesitation in saying that very frequently as much knowledge is compressed in some newspaper articles as can be found in magazines. Let us not be misunderstood. It is, of course, not to be expected as a general thing that the writer confined to a column, or perhaps little more, can condense as much in that small space as the same writer might occupy in the pages of a magazine, where he can spread his thoughts, digressions, and illustrations over one, five, or ten pages; but the very nature of his position forces him into giving all the information that is possible in so small a space, so that although digression and episodical matter is frequently impossible, yet readers benefit thereby in getting the subject before them in a manner which, if the writer understands his business, gives them a great deal without there being wanting that variety of articles on other subjects that all readers demand. We would adduce in support of our position the fact that articles from the London *Times* have been collected and deemed worthy of publication in book form. Conspicuous among such pieces that occur to us at the present moment is also the description of King Victor Emmanuel's entrance into Venice, published in the New York *Tribune*, the very paper that replied so well to the general denouncer of newspapers. Such a descriptive letter would grace any magazine.

The facility for condensation to which we have adverted is not habitual even with many distinguished for scholarship. The late Edward Everett is a notable instance. One of the ablest of American scholars, our readers will remember that scarcely a more deplorable failure ever was known than the series of articles contributed by him to a New York journal. It was not from want of learning, but of the art of adapting that learning for everyday use. Many a writer with not one-tenth part of Mr. Everett's abilities could surpass him at this description of writing. It is a peculiar department of literature. It is not all great writers who excel in many branches. Mr. Prescott could, as we all know, write a good history, but not a good essay. Certainly not good in the sense we apply that word to such essayists as Jeffrey, Rev. Sidney Smith, Macaulay, or Stephens. The late Mr. Coleridge did write articles for the London *Morning Herald*, so did the late Mr. Sterling for the *Times*. Sir Robert Peel occasionally, it is said, worte articles for the same journal. M. Disraeli is said to have written such articles in the early part of his career. French newspaper writers attained high posts. Thiers, Guizot, Armand Carrell, Sainte Beauve, and a host of others might be mentioned. When, therefore, the increasing task of chronicling daily events is regularly looked for, it should occasion no surprise if, in the hurry incidental to so many matters, some particular one should fail to be treated with the fulness and space of which it is deserving, and, consequently, it is not asking too much on our part for a little forbearance for such an occasional short-coming.

THE DEMOCRATS lavish much pathos upon General Grant's alleged refusal to exchange the Confederate prisoners, who had been well fed and well cared for in the North, on equal terms for the starved and dying victims of Southern cruelty. We suppose the Tories of the Revolution made just as thrilling appeals to the feelings of the people against General Washington when he wisely took the same course with General Howe in regard to the Continental troops, who had been crowded into the filthy prison-ships to starve and freeze. These terrible dens were formerly compared to the Black Hole of Calcutta as an instance of extreme cruelty and suffering, but we in these later days have a stronger *simile* when we shudderingly and loathingly compare those dismantled hulks and their dying inmates with Libby Prison and its suffering crowds.

CARRIAGE-MAKING IN PARIS.—The average daily wages of the hands employed in this branch are as follows:—Men, 4·62 francs; women, 2·17 francs; children, 1·5 francs, and apprentices receiving pay, 1·08 francs. The amount exported was 4,292,100 francs, of which only 490,000 was to America. The increase in the amount exported has been very rapid, the exportation in 1829 being 186,911 francs; in 1849 it was 497,457 francs; in 1853 it was 1,159,379 francs, and since 1860 it has exceeded 2,000,000 francs.

A GIGANTIC PROJECT.—It is stated the project of uniting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario bids fair to be a reality. Able engineers have decided that the work is feasible, and that it will not cost more than $40 000,000. It was proposed to raise $20,000 000 of this in the United States and $20,000,000 in England. These loans were to be secured by a grant of 10,000 acres of land by the Canadian Government. Mr. Frederick Capreol, of Toronto, has undertaken the financial management of the enterprise. Some time ago he succeeded in obtaining guarantees from American capitalists that they would furnish $20,000,000 if the balance should be subscribed in Europe and the land grant secured. For several months he has been in England, and it is said that his prospects of success in securing the other $20 000,000 are very satisfactory. When that is secured it will only be necessary to obtain the land grant before work can be commenced.

GREAT GUNS.—A cannon foundry of Krupp, in Essen (Rhine Prussia) extends over 920 acres, 246 of which are occupied by buildings. It has twelve miles of railroad, six locomotives, 150 wagons, and sixty horses. There are 9000 jets of gas, consuming about five millions of cubic feet per day; 10,000 men are employed in the foundry; 1200 at the mines and forges. The wages amount to 3,100,000 thalers per annum. The motive power consists of 160 engines of 6000 horse power each. The daily consumption is 13,000 bushels of coal, 22,500 bushels of coke and coal, and 200,000 cubic feet of water.

INDIA RUBBER.—The annual consumption of India rubber in France, during the last few years, has been 9000 tons, the value of which in its raw state was forty million francs ($8,000,000), and when manufactured, about $15,000 000. In the United States, in 1860, the cost of the raw material was $3,056 360, and the value of the product $5,642 700. The capital invested was $3,534,000; the number of hands employed, 2768, of which 973 were females, and their annual wages cost $791,570. Of the value of the manufactures, Connecticut produced $2 276,000; New Jersey, $1,303 000; New York, $1,002,000; and Massachusetts, $803,000.

BREADSTUFFS are high, because the comparative number of agriculturists in the country is steadily decreasing. The proportion of agriculturists in the United States to the total industrial population was, in 1840, sixty-five per cent.; in 1850, sixty-three per cent; and in 1860 fifty-five per cent. The disproportion is much greater at the present time. In 1859 the wheat crop was 173,104,924 bushels, and the total population about 31,000 000; in 1866, 175,000,000 bushels, and the population 34,505,852. In 1860 wheat sold in New York at $1 45 and $1 54, in gold, per bushel, and in 1866, $1·99 and $2·20.

PARIS sells the "mud crop" of her streets for a good figure every year. In 1823 it brought $15,000. It now brings $120,000, and when left in rotting tanks is sold for manure, at the increased valuation of $600 000.

Our New Minister to Mexico.

General Rosecrans arrived in the city on Monday and took apartments in the Astor House. Several prominent citizens called upon him yesterday and engaged in conversation on national affairs. To an inquiry as to whether the Southern leaders he recently met at Sulphur Springs intended to issue an address setting forth the political situation in the Southern States General Rosecrans said that he did not believe that General Lee or any of the gentlemen whom he met at the Springs had any such document in preparation or intended to issue any. Talking of the Mexican mission he said that he only accepted it when he found that his instructions were in harmony with his own views. The policy to be pursued toward Mexico will be one of kindness and conciliation. No filibustering or other movement looking toward annexation will be favored. General Rosecrans leaves the city for Cincinnati in a few days, where he will remain until about the end of September, when he will return here and make his final preparations for his departure for Mexico on the 8th of October.—*N. Y. Herald*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ "NINTH WARD AGAIN IN THE FIELD."

"THE GLORIOUS VICTORY ACHIEVED IN THE NINTH WARD LAST YEAR TO BE REPEATED."

An adjourned meeting of all the Republicans of the NINTH WARD, favorable to the formation of a Campaign Club, will be held

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,

At the Hall,

MARKET and MERRICK Streets,

At 8 o'clock.

CHARLES O'NEILL,
Temporary Chairman.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary, pro tem. 1t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 3.

I. The Club will assemble on THURSDAY, September 3, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., for PARADE in the Third Congressional District.

By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 9 2 2t

☞ GRANT AND COLFAX.—THE FIRST WARD GRANT CLUB will meet at Headquarters, SIXTH and DUKE ST. ON this evening at 8, for Parade. E. A. MERRICK, President.
JAMES M. TYLER, Secretary. 1t*

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL CO. COMPANY will be held at the Office No. 431 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, namely:—To reduce the Capital Stock, and to authorize the sale of the Real Estate of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1868. 9 2 7 11 3t

☞ NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 25, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 25 11t WILLIAM G CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
8 28 30t Treasurer.

☞ CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth smell and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is free of all of these inconveniences, is indestructible and is the finest mattress material. 9 2 3m*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SWEET ALYSSUM IS A PRETTY LITtle garden flower; but if you want a whiff of sweet Elysium, you will find the nearest approach to it in the heavenly odor of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf1

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,

IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

DIRECTORS.

JAY COOKE.....Philadelphia,
C. H. CLARK.....Philadelphia,
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WM. G. MOORHEAD.....Philadelphia,
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J. HINCKLEY CLARK.....Philadelphia,
E. A. ROLLINS.....Washington, D. C.,
HENRY D. COOKE.....Washington, D. C.,
WM. E. CHANDLER.....Washington, D. C.,
JOHN D. DEFREES.....Washington, D. C.,
EDWARD DODGE.....New York,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK.....New York.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
HENRY D COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. N. Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

HON. WM. E CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter case the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.
J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
For Illinois and Wisconsin.
STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul,
8 8 ws rp For Minnesota.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY, September 7th. Entries to close WEDNESDAY, September 2d. For particulars, see posters.
No. 1, $250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $175 to first, $75 to second horse.
No. 2, $400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $300 to first, $100 to second.
No 3 $300—Open to all double teams, mile heats 3 in 5; $200 to first, $100 to second team.
No. 4 $600—Horses that have not trotted in 2 35 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 in harness; $300 to first, $150 to second and $ 0 to third horse.
No. 5, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $150 to first, $50 to second horse
No. 6, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heat 3 in 5 to wagons; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.
No 7, $175—Horses that have not beaten 2 45 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $125 to first, $50 to second horse.
No 8, $150—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $100 to first, $50 to second horse
ADDITIONAL PURSE—No. 9, $150—Horses that have not beaten 2 50 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to wagons; $100 to first, $50 to second horse. 9 1 2t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

DAVIS & HARVEY,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x30 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 9 2 1m5p

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

PATENTED—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 39 N NINTH Street and No. 732 RACE Street. 7 24 3p

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.,)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—

DEVILED HAM,
DEVILED TONGUE,
DEVILED LOBSTERS,
SPICED SALMON,
SPICED MACKEREL,
SPICED SARDINES.

Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as

PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK, VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them.

These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,

THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, ALWAYS ON HAND. 8 15ws tf

CLOTHING.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

EATABLES generally are to be had, either by paying for them, or getting trusted. The former is the most trustworthy method.

PEACHES, more plenty. Some of them pretty green. The folks who eat the green ones are a shade greener. If you eat too many, you get the new "Grecian Bend." At the eating-houses, two peaches, with the skins off and seeds out, chopped up in a saucer, with two cents worth of white sand and sugar, and a gill of milk, can be had for 25 cents. The mixture is called "peaches and cream."

CANTELOPES.—Good to feed pigs on, at two cents each. At the eating-houses, half a two-cent Cantelope for 15 cents.

OYSTERS.—Hardly in season yet. Small and lean. A puny oyster with a big lump of batter round him is called "Fried." Much fry, and little oyster.

SPRING CHICKENS.—Four year old hens; dear at any price. They were formerly cut in half at the eating-houses, but now, being too tough to cut, are served whole.

CLOTHING.—Summer Clothing rather thin for these cool evenings. Don't get rheumatism by going too thinly clad. It is one of the worst "isms" of the day, or the night either. Elegant Light Cassimere Suits, all the go for late at night in the Early Fall, powerfully cheap at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,

No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,

No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,

8 22 mwflm4p BOSTON.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms only, from 9 to 12 A. M.
N. B No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department. 8 21 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT CHESTER, PA.,

For Boarders Only.

The Session commences THURSDAY, September 5. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 616 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 25 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty,
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, to be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

8 12 wfm4w JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 27 1m Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. E. & J. ROGERS.
9 1 rutht 1m

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE of G. F. COBTEN, No. 1338 CHESNUT Street, will reopen September 7. 9 2 4t*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 204 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmwlm No. 129 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

EXCURSIONS.

DOWN RIVER.

At 8 o'clock A. M. from ARCH STREET WHARF, steamer PERRY continues her DAILY TRIPS from Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, and Smyrna. Returning in the evening. Delightful daily excursion. 5 28 6t*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

FIRE-PROOF, TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, At THOMAS & SONS', one of EVANS & WATSON'S Medium-sized, 11*

AMUSEMENT NOTES,

The City Theatres.

—*Foul Play* will be repeated at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening.

—*The White Faun* continues to draw large and enthusiastic crowds at the Chesnut Street Theatre, where it is given every evening.

—At the American Theatre a varied and entertaining programme is given every evening.

Musical Items.

—Bateman's extra troupe of *opera bouffe* artistes commenced their travelling campaign in Montreal on Monday evening, when *La Grande Duchesse* was performed. Madlles Tostee, Lambele, Duclos, and Messrs. Decre, Dardignac, Ducnesne, Leduc, Guidon, and Lacriffoul sustain the principal *roles*. They will perform in Montreal for one week, and the succeeding seven days will be divided between Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton. This will suffice for Canada, and the troupe will then cross over to the States again, and will open at the Crosby Opera House in Chicago on the 14th of September, where they will remain for two weeks. Next they will visit Milwaukee and St. Louis, stopping two weeks in the latter city; next Cincinnati, after which they will wheel about and return home to New York. Mr. Bateman will then join both his companies together, and will inaugurate a grand season of *opera bouffe* at Pike's Opera House on the 7th of October.

—The Boston Conservatory of Music enters on its third year with the most flattering prospects. Mr. Julius Eichberg, whose delightful comic operas we hope to hear again this season, is the director. Mr. Eichberg is at present in Europe, having been commissioned by the Boston School Committee to study and report the progress made in Europe in teaching music in public schools; but letters have been received from him telling of his return in time to be present at the opening of the Conservatory. The Boston *Transcript* says:—"During the sojourn in Germany, France, etc., he has been made frequently the recipient of great honors, conferred upon him by high masters in art; yet we are pleased to see that he will be glad to return to us, where his name has become familiar to all music loving people. By visiting all the conservatorie in Berlin, Vienna Cologne, Leipzig, etc., he ha been enabled to notice all the improvement which have been made in teaching in classes, most of which will be made use of at the Boston Conservatory of Music."

—Information has been received by Mr. Grau that the engagement of M. Gabel, the successful Parisian comique, had been concluded for the Theatre Francais, in New York. Mr. Grau, who has been negotiating with the great artist, Mademoiselle Maria Desclosas, for months, has also accepted the proposition made by her through the cable. The terms are said to be very heavy, but her great reputation it is thought will justify the engagement. She created the *role* of "Cendrillon" and sang the part for three hundred nights, and was also the original of the heroine in *Le Diable Boiteaux*, which latter she performed upwards of two hundred nights. Mons. Gabel created "Piton," in the opera of *Geneviève de Brabant*, and it is said to be a droll of the highest reputation. Mr. Grau's entire company will arrive and will make their debut at the French Theatre, New York, about the 1st of October.

—Maretzek's *repertoire* for the coming season is a rich one. He will offer in Italian *Les Vespres Siciennes*, *L'Etoile du Nord*, *Lurline*, by Wallace, and *Un Jour de Bonheur*, the latest work by Auber. The two operas last named are given for the first time in America. In German the *repertoire* is as follows:—*Fidelio*, by Beethoven; *Faust*; and two important novelties, *Indra*, by Flotow; and the *Meistersinger*, by Wagner. In Italian opera, M'me Agatha States Signora Rosa Cellini (first appearance in America), Mad'lle Louise Durano (first appearance), Miss Isabella McCulloch, Signor P. Brignoli, Signor G. Picciolli (first appearance), Signor G. Roncoui, Signor Carlo Orlandino, and Signor Antonucci. In German opera, M'me Anna de La Grange, M'me Rotter, Fraulein Jenny Appel (first appearance), Herr Habelman, Herr Fischer Achton (first appearance), Herr Wilhelm Formes, and Herr Joseph Hermans.

—The return of M'lle Nilsson and M. Faure in the *Hamlet* of Ambroise Thomas on the 7th, at the Grand Opera in Paris, was cordially greeted. The Swedish singer has a powerful rival in the debutante, Madlle Hisson, whose success in the *Trovatore* has been immense.

—The *debut* of a Mlle. Rouvere is looked forward to as likely to supply another *prima donna* to the French stage. M. Mermet, the composer of *Roland a Roncevaux*, has selected M'lle. Hisson to be "Jeanne d'Arc" in his new opera, now in preparation.

—It is said that M. Strakosch has the intention of giving simultaneously in London and Paris a series of grand concerts. The number of executants will be six hundred.

—Gounod's *Faust* in a Polish version has just been brought out at Warsaw. It is probable that no opera has, within the same period, been translated into so many tongues as *Faust*.

—Mme. Amelie Strakosch (sister of Adelina and Carlotta Patti) is to make her *debut* as a contralto at the Italian Opera House in Paris.

Dramatic Items.

—Mad'lle Janauschek is now on her way to this country, having sailed from Bremen last week. She will play in the Academy of Music, in New York, from the 5th to the 17th of October, appearing in *Medea*, *Deborah*, *Sappho*, *Don Carlos*, and other dramas, and also in a new play written especially for her by the celebrated Dr. Lindner, of the University of Vienna, called *Katharine the Second*. From New York she goes to Boston, and then westward, playing at Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and other principal cities.

—Mr. Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, and acknowledged to be one of the most accomplished theatrical artists out of the profession, has been induced to undertake a series of representations of a novel character. Some time in October he will appear before a London audience as the "Sir John Falstaff" of the first of the Shakespearian plays in which that personage is introduced. He will give in appropriate costume, the principal scenes in which "Falstaff" appears, and he will have such aid from subordinate performers and stage accessories as may be necessary to complete the picture.

—*After Dark*, *A Tale of London Life*, the last new drama from the pen and pastepot of Dion Boucicault, has met with a decided success at the Princess' Theatre, London. It is an adaptation from a French play by Messrs. D'Ennery and Grange, said to be *Les Oiseaux de Proie*, but smacks of a strange mixture of *Under the Gas Light* and the *Lottery of Life*. This same piece will be brought out about the 1st of October, at Niblo's Garden, under the management of Messrs. Palmer & Jarrett.

—Mr. Hermann Hendricks, the distinguished German actor, made his first appearance in America last evening, at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, New York. He played "Duke Albrecht" in a German historical and scenic tragedy. His second appearance will be made as "William Tell."

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan will return during the autumn to the Queen's Theatre, London, and will appear in an original five-act play by Mr. Watts Phillips. A second drama by Mr. Watts Phillips has been accepted at the same theatre; and a sensational piece by the same author is in preparation at the Surrey.

—Brougham's new theatre, in Twenty-fourth street, New York, will, according to present indications, be an elegant and fashionable place of resort—the "boudoir theatre" of New York. Mr. James Schonberg is to manage the stage. No particular line of policy is marked out.

—It is said that Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will play in London, this fall, prior to their return to the United States. They are now at the Lakes of Killarney.

—Mr Dillon will make his appearance at Drury Lane, London, on the 15th of October, in a four-act drama, on which Mr. Bayle Bernard is now engaged.

—Mr. J. S. Clarke is to return to this country in December, and will appear at the Walnut Street Theatre, during the holidays.

—John Brougham's new drama, for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, will be entitled *The Emerald Ring*.

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MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE FALL.—The semi-annual shaking in the Fever and Ague districts has begun. The fogs of these Autumn nights and mornings are surcharged with the elements of intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, and, unfortunately, two-thirds of the community are just in the condition to be disastrously affected by them. Those who have been prudent enough to fortify themselves during the Summer with that powerful and infallible vegetable invigorant—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—are fore-armed against malaria, and have nothing to fear. But health is the last thing too many think about. In the pursuit of gain or pleasure the blessing without which wealth is dross and enjoyment impossible, is neglected.

Better late than never is a consolatory proverb, however, and all who begin to feel the premonitory symptoms of any of the epidemics which are engendered by the malaria of Autumn, should immediately resort to the GREAT ANTIDOTE OF THE AGE. A few doses of the BITTERS will break up the chills and prevent their recurrence. In every region where intermittents prevail this purest and best of all vegetable tonics is indispensable. Of all anti-bilious preparations known it is the most effective and harmless. It does not stimulate the liver violently, like the mineral salivants, but tones, renovates and regulates the organ without creating any general disturbance of the system or entailing any reaction. The BITTERS are essentially a household specific, and should be always within the reach as the very best means of preventing and checking bilious attacks and intermittent fevers.

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PETTINGILL—RUSSELL.—On the 1st of September, by the Rev. W. U. Robinson at the residence of J. Stillman, Esq., Captain J. G. PETTINGILL to Miss KATE RUSSELL.

DIED.

BASTIAN.—On the 27th ultimo, JOHN BASTIAN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Bastian, No. 417 Catharine street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Philip de Neri Church. Interment at St. John's Vault, south Thirteenth street.

BURKELEY.—On the 30th ultimo, GEORGE F. BURKELEY, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the American Fire Engine Company; the B. of D. of the Fire Department; the Eagle Council, No. 19 O. of U. A. M., of which he was a member; also the Wingohocking Tribe, No. 12 and Powhatan Tribe, No. 48, Improved O. of R. M., on whose excursion he was hurt, and the Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 509 St. John street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

JONES.—Suddenly, on the 31st of August, ANNA B., in the 17th, and HANNAH M., in the 13th year of her age, daughters of Thomas B. and Adelaide S. Jones.

Funeral from their father's residence, near New Egypt, N. J., on Friday morning, September 4, at 10½ o'clock.

VARE.—On the 29th ultimo, after a short illness, HENRY VARE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, Centreville, near Camden, N. J. To proceed to Bethel Burying Ground.

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Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal account may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU Street, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL Street.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, August 12, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 31 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 11th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH, 8 1 10t TREASURER.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE MOON-STONE. By Wilkie Collins. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Ever the most startling of novelists, dealing entirely with the sensational, Mr. Collins has at last surpassed himself, and stands forth as the author of one of the most ultra alarming werks of the day. The plot of the work is the old fable that in one of the temples of India was a diamond—the moon-stone—which was guarded day and night for many hundred years by three Brahmins. If it was removed, these devotees were sworn to give up their lives to the recovery of the lost treasure. The British army took the city in which the deity had his temple, and an officer took the moon-stone to England. The three Indians follow it, and it is their pursuit of it there that the story tells to us. The narrative is given in the style of contributions by various parties, each telling what he knows of the stone. It is consequently disconnected. The great secret of the whole work is, who stole it? It seems that the stone was left by a nervous uncle to a beautiful niece, and on the first night of its being worn by her it is stolen. The niece, who is in love with Mr. Franklin Blake, acts peculiarly, is thought crazy, and insults Franklin. After infinite trouble it comes out that Franklin *in his sleep* stole the moon-stone. What became of it then? It seems that in his sleep he hid it, and it in turn was stolen from him by a cousin, who is depicted as thoroughly virtuous. The cousin is murdered and the stone is never more heard of until it is reported as such in the house of the idol in the heart of India. Blake and the beautiful niece get married, and the "Moonstone" is concluded amid the jingling of bells. Such is the plot, and against it we must utter an indignant protest. In the first place it is cruelly unnatural. If the scene had been laid in Barbary, well and good; but in England it is absurd. In the second place, it is disconnected. There is no want of plots. It is very loosely put together. In the last place, we do not have the thread of the story carried out so as to make a satisfactory solution of the problem. It is, in fact, a failure as a literary work, although it has its interest as a novel.

A HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1868. By Edward McPherson, LL.D. Philp & Solomons, Washington.

The success which has attended the appearance of the two previous contributions of Mr. McPherson on the political history of our country has induced him to issue the present work, which is really invaluable. It contains the substance of his previous works, together with all the proclamations and platforms for the present year. As a manual of daily reference it is as valuable as it is as a political history. By an admirable system of indexing he has so arranged all the parts that any of them can be found at once, and it will be hailed with great pleasure by the reading public as a most opportune work.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT. By Henry Coppee. Richardson & Co. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The edition before us, authorized by a writer of real merit, is probably *the* standard history of the life of General Grant. Without detracting from the many and great advantages of other works, we must give to Professor Coppee great credit for industry and research. The truthfulness of the military portion is evidenced by General Rawlings, while the encomiums lavished on it as to the other portions, attests its reliability. It is prefaced by an excellent portrait on steel.

FARM TALK, by George E. Brackett. Lee & Sheppard, Boston. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Heffelfinger.

In an allegorical and attractive form, the little work before us endeavors to teach to the young people of the country the great and important truths of farming. It does not do so in a dry and abstruse style, but by mingling familiar conversations with the instruction, teaches without the learner having to study. By this means, to children and the uneducated, much more information can be communicated than by assuming to teach. We do not doubt but that the work will do good, and be welcome to many households.

RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA. By John S. Hittell. A. Romer & Co. Philadelphia Agents, G. W. Pitcher.

The compilation of statistics made public by Mr. Hittell is a useful work for Californians, and also for all those who take an interest in the resources of the far west. If it paints in too glaring colors some of the advantages of the Pacific coast, it is on the whole reliable, and much of its information is new.

PUBLICATIONS OF E. H. BUTLER & CO.—As publishers of school-books of the highest order of merit, there is no house in the United States which can take the palm from Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co. We speak advisedly when we say that their reputation in this specialty is second to none. In addition to a very large edition of Serial Geographies by Mitchell, which are already in use in 10,000 schools, they are now engaged in publishing a most valuable series of Spellers, by Joseph C. Martindale. They consist of three works, the Primary, Common School, and Complete Speller, and are peculiarly adapted to our Public Schools. We have examined these works, and can commend them for the simplicity and excellence of system and thorough gradation from the easiest to the most difficult task.

We have received from E. H. Butler & Co., an excellent edition of Cesar, with map and copious notes. It is by William Brigham, A. M., and is reliable, because of the fullness of the explanation and notes which abound throughout the work, and explain the text.

J. C. Garrigues sends us the "Teacher's Guide to Palestine," by Mr. Osborn. It is intended to aid Sabbath-school teachers in their explorations of the geographical positions of places referred to in Scripture, and will prove a most valuable work.

"FOOT PRINTS OF LIFE" is the title of a practical effusion of Dr. Philip Harvey, and which is published by Wells, N. Y. It is intended as a defense of Phrenology and its kindred sciences, and is a curious mixture of anatomy and poetry. So curious as to be, in many places, decidedly amusing.

"HORACE WILDE" is a little religious story published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and written by Mrs. M. J. Mallery. Its moral is excellent, and the style is pure and fresh. We commend this little tale to the Sabbath Schools as a welcome addition.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A Discussion on Their Surface Geology, in the National Academy of Sciences.

The New York *Times* letter, describing the last day's session of the National Academy of Sciences, at Northampton, Mass., contains the following:—

A paper was read on "Some Points in the Surface Geology of the Region West of the Rocky Mountains," by J. D. Whitney. No subject has been so much discussed of late years as the "drift." The great experience of Professor Whitney enables him to present this subject with acceptance. Previous discussion has related to the region east of the Rocky Mountains. In California there is no true northern drift, no transport of material in one general direction. The transportation has been of a local character. In the Sierras are numerous traces of ancient glaciers. The area occupied by them is very limited, and the work performed has been insignificant. None of them were south of 36 deg. 30 min. of latitude, extending northerly about one-third the length of the State. The traces of the extinct glaciers have been beautifully preserved, and nowhere can the phenomena be more easily studied. The best development of them was in the Tuolumne valleys. There were three general areas of these glaciers—in Central California, Oregon, and British Columbia. Existing glaciers extend as far south as latitude 53 deg., at the altitude of 8000 to 13,000, and are found abundantly in British America and Alaska, but do not occur in the United States proper. There are no glacial markings in the high Northern latitudes, except about the high mountains. The great Northern drift of the East does not extend much west of the Mississippi, and therefore the area occupied by it in the United States is not more than a tenth of its surface. The extinct glaciers of Washington Territory approach the sea level near Vancouver's Island.

The subject of the formation of lakes was then introduced. Professor Whitney disagreed with the views of Ramsey, who thought glaciers were the chief agents of lake erosion. Lakes were not of necessary occurrence in glacial regions, and there were great numbers of lakes in regions like British Columbia and Russian Europe, where no traces of glacial action can be found. Lakes are dependent upon meteorological conditions. There must be a surplus of rainfall. Nevada was once covered by a wonderful network of lakes, but they dried up for want of rain, and their bottoms are occupied by the "alkali flats." The great chain of lakes in North America, from Erie to the Arctic Ocean, occupy a geological depression—not due to special erosion. They are in a belt of country two hundred miles wide, and parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

The ground was maintained that an indented court is an evidence of submergence. These indentations have been called *Fiords*, from their local name in Sweden. None of them are to be found on the western American coast north of Chili, but they would be abundant in California if the surface should sink a thousand feet. None of these *fiords* are found in the tropics, and they always occur where high land borders the sea, and the indentations are on the west sides of the ridges. Inasmuch as water has been so powerful an agent of erosion in California, where the work performed by ice has been very slight, Professor Whitney has been led to esteem of more consequence the action of the former.

Professor Newberry described a great lake that once existed between the region of Lake Superior and New York, and suggested that some of the lakes of Oregon had been drained by natural causes.

Mr. Gabb thought that the lakes of Oregon and Nevada had disappeared by simple drying up. He remarked that he had recently examined some of the clays said to have been produced during the drift period in South America by Professor Agassiz, and found marine fossils in them. As these specimens came from a locality five hundred miles farther up the tributaries of the Amazon than Agassiz penetrated, he thought the views of Agassiz incorrect.

Professor Guyot thought the facts presented by Professor Whitney confirmed his own theory of the glacial period, that the cold was chiefly due to meteorological causes. When the amount of precipitation in the winter is so great that the heat of the summer cannot melt the ice, then we have the conditions requisite to produce a glacial period, and the fact of the restriction of the ice to the eastern part of the continent was favorable to his theory. He showed the close relations of the European and American drift by pointing out on the map the proximity of the two fields. They covered the eastern part of the latter and the western part of the former continent. He did not think that many of the lake basins of the world had been excavated by glaciers.

A view had been suggested by Ball, of Canada, to the effect that rock might have been excavated by the falling of torrents into ice crevasses very much like a boring apparatus. A modification of this view, proposed privately by Shaler, added the effect of heat from below. The effects of ice would prevent the radiation of heat from below, which might melt the stratum of the ice, and this water, in the effort to escape to the surface, might excavate some of the solid ledges.

Some of the curved lake basins might have been partly excavated by the solvent action of water, dissolving the carbonate of lime and carrying it off down stream. He also pointed out the difference between the wearing out of a perpendicular gorge and a wide valley. The former would be excavated by a current, flowing directly onward without any accessions of volume; the latter presupposes the existence of abundant rains, washing down the upper edges of the banks.

Tremendous Glacier Fall Near Chamounix.

The *Corrier delle Alpe* gives the following account of the fall of a glacier at Blatiere:—"Last Monday, at 3 in the morning, a dense cloud spread itself over the valley of Chamounix. Thunder was heard, and its roar awoke the whole village, the inhabitants of which directed their looks towards the peak of Blatiere, where a cloud of smoke was observed on the crest of the mountain which supports the glacier del Pellegrini. All cried out that it had given way. The peasants of the valley ran to and fro to secure their cattle, and all contemplated in amazement the most stupendous spectacle ever seen in the valley of Chamounix. The commotion caused by this immense avalanche was indescribable. It carried away in its passage pines, bridges, and deserted cottages, until it reached the cascade of Dard, the roar of which was deafening; it then took a different course from that of the torrent, and opening up a new route for itself it rushed on to the meadows and gardens of the Royal Hotel, destroying whole crops of rye and potatoes. After having distributed itself over the meadows wherever it found an outlet, the great mass formed an immense lake which for some time will be the admiration of visitors to Chamounix. This is one of the rarest occurrences that has ever taken place in the valley."

ENGLAND.

Capital on "Strike"—No Confidence and No New Investments.

From the London Times of Aug. 18.

With consols at 94, with money in abundance amounting to a glut, with a wheat harvest above the average, with peace abroad and tranquility at home, we certainly ought to be doing well. There is no reason at first sight why trade should not be brisk, labor in demand, and work well remunerated. Unfortunately, things are not exactly so. Trade does, indeed, as we shall presently observe, show pleasant symptoms of revival, but it is still not active, and the features of the money market are as yet delusive. Consols are, in fact, too high—that is, they are higher than they would be if there was a more wholesome competition for unemployed capital. When it was argued four or five years ago that the English funds would never again be above 90, there was reason, though, as it appeared, not truth, in the doctrine maintained. What was meant by the assertion was that in the new field of finance opened up under the operation of limited liability investments offering 6 or 7 per cent. would be so plentiful, and practically so safe, as to draw away money from securities yielding only half that rate of interest. Even cautious investors would gradually be attracted to speculations of such promise, and the general decline of the demand for the public stocks of the kingdom would lower their value from the recorded average of 92¼ to 90 at the outside. We repeat, there was reason in these views, but the conclusion was upset by the extravagance to which the new system was carried. The investments of 1865 did but confirm the old adage, and show that 'good interest means bad security;" the experience of 1866 alarmed people beyond all measure, and the result is that in 1868 money, instead of being applied to the legitimate development of our industrial resources, is either grudgingly poured into consols or kept unemployed in immense amounts till confidence and opportunities may at length return. Of this happy consummation we think a glimpse may be caught in the trade reports which appeared in our last impression. * * * The prospect, as it appears to us, is none the less satisfactory for being at present only moderately bright. In weather prognostics it is always held that the more gradual the rise the more permanent will be the effects, and the same rule may hold good in the vicissitudes and fluctuations of trade. The truth is the effects of the last panic have been beyond all precedent or expectation, though not, it may be assumed, beyond the magnitude of the cause. It must be remembered that the pressure was felt long after the crisis. The collapse of one concern after another was followed, not only by the immediate loss of capital, but by a succession of calls for further contributions. Limited liability, as actually employed, had proved a snare, for though the responsibility of a shareholder was indeed "limited" the bounds were still wide enough to admit of ruin. Unconscious investors imagined that their liabilities were limited to the sums they had paid down, without thinking that they were still answerable to the full amount of their shares. The actual embarrassments thus produced and protracted conspired with the public alarm to generate a distrust which has appeared almost interminable, so that not only in this country, but in France likewise, enormous sums of money have been allowed to lie idle in the banks while trade and industry have languished for want of aliment and supplies.

Nothing could show more forcibly the timidity of capital. The argument that capital after all, is as much in need of employment as labor, has been found of no practical weight. True, the owners of money who will not employ it get nothing for it; but to this for a time they are content to submit, and for a longer time, indeed, than could have been imagined. In fact, the state of things was fairly described by the assertion that capital, in its turn, was "on strike." It has been "on strike" for these two years, and though capitalists have suffered like all other strikers, it is but now that they have made any sign of coming in. The problem before us is of incalculable importance if it could but be thought out and solved. Idle capital means unemployed labor and stagnant trade, and what these mean in their effects upon the public welfare we need not say. It would be far better for the country that money should be dear than that it should be cheap in the sense in which it is cheap now. In reality, notwithstanding its quoted value, it is still so dear as not to be had by ordinary dealers at any price whatever. That very limited class of dealers whose proposals satisfy the expectations of the frightened capitalist may have what they want at a nominal price; but to the great body of dealers the market is altogether closed. What is wanted now is such a "demand for money" as will draw out the supply. A demand for money implies that there is promising employment for it—in other words, that there will be employment for labor too. We trust we may at length be reaching this condition. Three years ago we went too fast and too far. Money was lent purely on the promise of interest and without sufficient care for security. Such terms of course created an affinity of speculation, and gave for a time an incredible impetus to trade. Then came the inevitable catastrophe, and after it such an enduring terror as was never before known. Let us hope that the quiet and gradual brightening of the commercial horizon now at length discernible may indeed be the dawn of a happier time. There is no want of money in the country, only want of confidence—in fact, the accumulations of the last two years are ready for use when the opportunity returns. For that opportunity we have anxiously waited, and it is truly to be hoped that it may be now at hand.

Ill-Natured Proverbs.

A writer in the London *Quarterly Review* says:—"Unamiable features and characteristics often stamp the proverbs of particular nations, and such we are shy of reproducing. Thus the Italian makes a merit of revenge, and his proverbs teem with justification of deceit and guile to accomplish the gratification of that passion. Archbishop Trench gives us this instance:—'Wait time and place to take your revenge, for 'tis never well to be in a hurry;' and it may be paralleled by handfuls of such as these:—'He who cannot revenge himself is weak, he who will not is contemptible;' and 'Who offends writes on sand, who is offended on marble.' Perhaps, too, in these which follow:—'Thank you, pretty pussy, was the death of my cat,' and 'He laughs well that laughs last,' there lurks a justification of glozing words and of 'biding one's time,' for the evil purpose of compassing the most unchristian of triumphs. In Spanish proverbs the worst feature seems to be a tendency to sneer at womankind, the gallantries of his countrymen having rendered the Spaniard skeptical as to female worth and virtue. 'A woman and a mule,' he says, 'must be made handsome by the mouth,' *i. e.* 'with good keeping.' 'For whom,' he asks, 'does the blind man's wife paint herself?' Apropos of the birth of a daughter, he has a proverbial expression, 'Alas! father, another daughter is born to you'—'daughter' being apparently a synonym for 'misfortune.' But he out-herods Herod when he cherishes a law like this on the same topic:—'Three daughters and a mother are four devils for the father.'"

Centenn'al Celebration at Mason, N. H.

The citizens of Mason, N. H., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of their town on the 26th instant. The town is situated on the southern border of New Hampshire, at the present terminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley Railroad, which branches from the Fitchburg at Groton Junction. In territory it is about six miles square, and it is divided substantially into two communities or settlements, known as the Centre and the village.

The orator of the day, John B. Hill, one of the venerable citizens of the town, seventy-two years of age, and favorably known as the author of the "History of Mason," commenced his address with the statement that just one hundred years ago Obadiah Parker left the town of Mason for a journey to Portsmouth, being instructed by a vote of the citizens to procure in their behalf from the Provincial Governor, John Wentworth, an act of incorporation as a town. The circumstances under which the journey was made through the then all surrounding wilderness, and the formalities necessary in the conduct of the affair with his Majesty's august representative were depicted, and the cost of obtaining the franchise as recorded on the town books, was stated to be £12 6s. 6¾d. It had been voted to have the town called Sharon, but it was decided by the Governor, and agreed to by the delegate to name it Mason, in honor of Captain John Mason, the original grantee of lands in New Hampshire. The orator then exhibited and read the document which Parker brought back, which is in a good state of preservation, and bears the date of August 26, 1768.

The town of Mason, he said, had been the birthplace of two men of world-wide celebrity in the inventive arts—Jonas Chickering, the piano manufacturer, and Walter A. Wood, inventor of a mowing machine, for which he had received the grand prize, and had been decorated with the emblem of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exhibition. In conclusion he denied the decadence of New England, in which some profess to believe, and stated the reasons for this view he took. He affirmed the belief in her future prosperity in agricultural interests, and took occasion incidentally to advocate the growth of forest trees upon the rocky hillsides. One-third of the territory should be devoted in this way, he thought, and it would prove to yield a return which would be satisfactory to the most greedy money-lender.

At the close of the oration the "Song of Jubilee" was sung to the tune of "Champagne Charley," the solo being finely rendered by Mrs. Lucien P. Field, of New York, a native of Mason. She was accompanied by Miss Lila Larkin, of Townsend Centre. A well-written poem of an historical character was then read by Rev. E. R. Hodman, which was followed by a series of chronicles, also of a local-historical character, and conceived in a sportive vein. These were read by Charles E. Hill, an under-graduate of Dartmouth, and their character will be indicated by the closing invitation to the now awaiting dinner at the tent, as follows:—"Lo, the meat offerings and drink offerings are ready, and the royal Chamberlain waits to hasten you to the banquet. This day is Scripture revealed unto you. He that hath a purse let him take it, likewise his scrip, for the money-changers await your coming. Stay yourselves with flagons, and be comforted with apples. To your tents, O Israel!" Accordingly Mr. Chamberlain, as Marshal, conducted the party to the tent, where Mr. G. W. Scripture, caterer, had provided an abundant collation.

The Pascal-Newton Controversy.

NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST M. CHASLES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—

"The public is sufficiently acquainted with the monstrous forgery patronized by M. Chasles, of the Institute, with a view to rob our immortal Newton of the merit of his great discovery of universal attraction, and attributing it to Pascal. M. Leverrier, the astronomer; M. Henri Martin, the historian, and all high-minded Frenchmen, have rejected the idea with scorn, after adducing the strongest possible scientific arguments against it; but M. Chasles sticks to it with the tenacity of a shark, and in the teeth of the clearest evidence. This accounts for the sensation created by a work which has just appeared, by M. Faugère, entitled, 'Défense de B. Pascal, et Accessoirement de Newton, Galilé, Montesquieu, etc., contre les Faux Documents, présentés par M. Chasles à l'Académie des Sciences.' On perusing it, one is at a loss to conceive how M. Chasles can venture for a moment to resist the overwhelming evidence brought against him, though there is little doubt that, with his usual imperturbable boldness, he will stigmatize his adversary's really learned works as absurd, and hold up his own trumpery to the world as the 'real Simon Pure.'

"M. Faugere, who holds a high position at the Foreign Office, edited Pascal's 'Pensees' in 1844, from the original manuscript of the Bibliotheque Imperial, and consequently knows Pascal's handwriting as well as his own. On that occasion, having accidentally met with a spurious signature, believed to be Pascal's, he published a *fac simile* of it by way of comparison with the real one. This false signature is the one appended to the forged letters attributed to Pascal by M. Chasles, and there is consequently the strongest presumption that these forgeries do not date further back than 1844, so that all the suspicions heaped upon Desmaiseaux, as having originated them about 1740, falls to the ground. M. Faugere does not content himself in his present work with publishing *fac similes* both of forged documents and of authentic ones to be compared with them (needless to add, there is not even in the former an attempt at imitation).

"After reminding the reader that M. Chasles has constantly refused to say from whom he got his forged trash, and that when M. Faugere proposed that the Academy of Sciences should have the handwriting examined by the director of the Imperial Library and his colleagues, M. Chasles flatly refused on the absurd plea that those gentlemen were not competent judges. M. Faugere proceeds to show that the man who committed the forgery not only made up his documents, with scraps of letters written by others, and published long ago, but neither followed the orthography of the time nor even the style; and that he used many words of recent growth. In short, there cannot be a fuller refutation than this work contains of M. Chasles' waste paper. Rumor (perhaps inspired by himself) asserts that he paid £4000 for it, and that his present obstinacy is mainly owing to his desire of keeping up the marketable value of this gigantic mass of rubbish."

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SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never coats, breaks, soils, becomes lumpy, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 19 6wrm

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FOR NEW YORK.

Great Reduction in Freights.

On and after MONDAY, July 6, the rates of freight by this line will be as follows:—7 cents per 100 lbs., or 8 cents per cubic foot.

One of the Steamers of this Line will sail for New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are as follows to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, September 5;
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, September 8;
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

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For further information apply at the Company's offices.

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Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6 10

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NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

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Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these date fall on Sunday.

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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily,
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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch & Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers. Meals are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
[22 5 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON ..... Lemarie
PEREIRE ..... Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Surmont
ST. LAURENT ..... Bocande

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 25 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $50 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

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BELLONA.
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WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 64 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26 † BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [22 5 †
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

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SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $55; steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $55.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 18m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10	A.M	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2	P.M
Sunday, August 30, to Burlington, Bristol, and Intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 1½ A. M. and 6½ P. M.			
Monday, Aug. 31, 11	A.M	Monday, Aug 31, 3	P.M
Tuesday, Sept 1, 12	M	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 4	P.M
Wed'day, " 2, 12	M	Wed day, " 2, 4	P.M
Thursday " 3, 1	P.M	Thursday, " 3, 5	P.M
Friday, " 4, 1½	P.M	Friday, " 4, 5½	P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 5 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

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MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF MARY HAMILTON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN ELLIOTT, Executor of last Will and Testament of MARY HAMILTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
8 28 mw 5t

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: N

AN IDAHO WONDER.

A River 200 Yards Wide Falls 210 Feet Sheer—A Mountain Scene of Great Sublimity.

From the Oregon Statesman.

Snake River is the South fork of the Columbia, having the alternate name of Lewis River. The valley of the Snake lies along an almost direct line from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and in the early days it furnished the most practicable route overland to the Pacific. In its descent over the elevated plains of Idaho, about 400 miles from whence it takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, Snake River forms the great Shoshone Falls. The river here runs through a narrow, rocky gorge, which widens and terminates abruptly in precipitous cliffs, the summit of which is about one hundred feet above the level of the rapids, and so steep that the traveller can descend at only one point—an old Indian trail, its numerous windings making it about a mile in length. Following this trail slowly and carefully, the tourist will in due time find himself standing upon the bank of a river on a level with the rapids, and overlooking the falls. The width of the river at this point has been variously estimated—we thought it at least two hundred yards.

The rapids here form a series of cascades, ranging from thirty to sixty feet each in height, and just below them the river, in one unbroken mass, leaps two hundred and ten feet into the bottomless pit below. The course of the river at this point is almost due East and West; the contour of the falls is that of an irregular horseshoe, and their width, following the course of the water, is at least four hundred yards. A though the river is not quite as wide at this point as the Niagara river, the falls are higher and quite as beautiful. The most complete view of the falls, including the river above and below the rapids, cliffs and surrounding scenery, is obtained from Lookout Point. Lookout Point is a narrow cape of rocks projecting from the main bluff about three hundred yards lower down on the river than the falls, so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast.

Standing upon this point, we will endeavor to name the prominent places of interest. The first object which attracts our attention is Eagle Rock, a perpendicular pillar of rock about one hundred feet in height, rising from the midst of the rapids fifty yards from the South bank of the river, and almost overhanging the main cataract. Upon the topmost peak of this rock an American eagle has built his eyrie, a fitting home for our noble national bird—long may he live to occupy his unique and romantic abode! Just above, and about the centre of the cataract, is Ballard Island, a small rocky island covered with cedar and juniper trees. Several smaller islands, to the right and left of the large one, or Ballard island, add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene.

The Two Sentinels—two huge rocky pillars—are one on the north, the other on the south side, overlooking the falls, and reminding one of grim sentinels guarding their post. Lower down the river, and from a higher standpoint, one can obtain a fine panoramic view of the whole—the falls, the foaming rapids, Eagle Rock, the Two Sentinels, the huge pillars of perpetual spray rising from the bottom and near the centre of the cataract, but extending as it rises to either side, and made beautiful by the many-colored rainbows which shed a halo of glory upon the whole scene. Still lower down the river is Prospect Gulch. Several gentlemen of the party, actuated by the spirit of adventure, determined to attempt, through the gulch, to reach the river below the falls. They lowered themselves fifty feet on a rope down the perpendicular sides of a rocky cliff. Reaching firm ground, they managed, with but little difficulty, to scramble down about five hundred feet to the banks of the river. Arriving there they found that their troubles had just begun; they were six hundred yards from the falls, to reach which their path lay around and sometimes over huge boulders of slippery rocks, winding along the foot of the steep banks and then through the foaming and boiling waters, the heavy swells of which reminded them strikingly of the breakers on the sea-shore. Finally they reached a point about thirty feet from the falls. Their journey here came to an abrupt termination by the shelving of the rocks into deep water. The wind struck this point with such violence that they feared to trust themselves in an erect posture. On their knees, they held with their hands to the overhanging brush to prevent being blown into the river.

We think that one cannot fully comprehend the immensity of the sheet of water and the sublimity of the scene, until he can gaze upward as we did. This point is the Cave of the Winds. The Shoshone Falls, as a whole, will compare favorably with Niagara. Those of our party who have seen both places pronounce the former superior in many respects. In beauty and wildness of scenery, the Shoshone cannot be surpassed. Niagara excels in magnitude only.

Heraldic Animals.

Among the wild animals are elephants, lions, tigers, wolves, bears, antelopes, stags, lynxes, porcupines, foxes, and wild boars, not to mention hogs and pigs and piglings innumerable, long-tailed, short-tailed, and curly-tailed. Concerning all these denizens of the forest, the most remarkable thing is the unanimity that reigns among them in regard to one particular matter; what I mean is, that, with an occasional exception in favor of the pigs and piglings, one and all of them stand on their hind legs. Whatever else they may do, they are sure to do that; with their fore feet and paws they may push against some shield or hatchment, they may grasp as best they can a dagger or a battle-axe, or flourish their tails aloft and expand their nostrils as if eager for the fight; but under any circumstances they decline to settle down on all fours, so that I am forced to conclude that the position which is natural to their congeners is foreign to them. With regard to some of them there are certain cabalistic expressions used which it is possible, if one could get at their significations, would throw some light on their history. Thus, concerning a leopard with spots on his body as big as pancakes, it is gravely stated that he is "countercompany of the first and second." If the reader can solve the mystery involved in that expression he is a much cleverer fellow than I am. Again, a porcupine poussetting, who has had his quills combed down smooth and sleek, is described as "gyronny of eight," which expression is also too crabbed for my powers of penetration. A lion who seems to stand ill at ease, as though on one leg rather than two, presents an enigma somewhat less difficult; concerning him it is said, "lion's gamb erased in bend within a boudure," by which I understand some accident or other to the animal's leg; gamb means leg, of course, and the erasure, which must be an injury of some kind, may have been consequent on the brute's having put his foot into chancery somehow or other, as seems to me to be intimated by the term "within a boudure." In the case of one of the lynxes, I find the expressions made use of to describe him, or it may be something belonging to him, are "a bend cotised sa," the purport and property of which, I am sorry to say, I am not lynx-eyed enough to discover.—*Leisure Hour.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The President, Vice President, and every member of the rebel Government was a Democrat.

—Every soldier who, after being educated at the expense of the Government, basely deserted the flag of his country and took up arms against it was a Democrat.

—Every member of both branches of the Rebel Congress was a Democrat.

—Every cut-throat and murderer who shot down and starved defenseless Union prisoners of war was a Democrat.

—Every man in the North who sympathized with traitors and treason in the South during the late civil war was a Democrat.

—General N. B. Forrest, the negro trader of Tennessee, thus speaks of the Union men of the south:—"I am ashamed to own it that they were nurtured on this soil. They are too low for me to speak about, and I have no words to express my contempt for them."

—Four Democratic dailies are published in New York—the *World*, the *Herald*, the *Democrat*, and the *Express*. The *World* calls on its readers to "hang the *Herald*" for treason to the Democratic party. The *Herald* retorts by calling the *World* editor a "subsidized Republican," and the *Democrat* charges the *World* with being in the pay of the aristocratic bondholding aristocracy. The *World* turns up its nose at the *Democrat* as a filthy sheet, and the *Democrat* taunts the *World* with imitating its very vileness. Among all this the poor *Express* passes unnoticed.

—It is understood that Senator Doolittle, who requested the privilege of stumping in Indiana, has not met with much success; that he has already canceled many of his appointments, and wishes to withdraw from the State altogether.

—Gerrit Smith, who was for Chase before the New York Convention, now writes that he is "warmly for Grant and Colfax, and for having the nation pay her creditors honestly."

—At a meeting in Choctaw county, Ala., the following resolution was passed:—*Resolved*, That we organize into a Democratic club, to be called the Isney and Red Creek Democratic Club; and that, as the question of slavery has been forever settled, we cordially invite all Democrats, without distinction of color, to join with us, and that said organization continue until the day of the next Presidential election.

—A Democrat on a Newburyport and Boston train, on Friday, made a bet that eighty-five per cent. of the passengers would vote for Seymour. The passengers were called upon to vote, and here is the result:—Seymour, 61; Grant, 124.

—Vote our ticket, or starve; that is a fundamental proposition of Democracy in the Southern States, and it is to be systematized and rigorously carried into practice. In other words, capital is to control labor, and the working man must surrender the right of private judgment in political matters.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says:—"We desire our friends in other States to understand that Ohio—Grant's native State—is not, and has not been at any time since the Chicago nominations were made, at all doubtful. Nor is it true, as has been gratuitously asserted, that the Republicans of Ohio are apathetic. They are at work in earnest, and never with better hopes than today. We have felt sure from the outset of at least 25,000 majority for Grant in this State. The present indications are that it will exceed 40,000.

RAILROADS.

Their Progress Throughout the Country.

—The Boston and Albany Railroad has completed its double track, the last rail being laid between Chester and Middlefield.

—The Vermont Central Railroad has just put on five new locomotives, and has contracted for two hundred and fifty freight cars, to be put on before the 1st of October.

—The Lebanon (Pa.) and Pinegrove railroad is progressing rapidly. A large force of hands is employed all along the line, and the work done is wonderful.

—Every mule of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, from Boston to Fishkill, is now under contract, and it is confidently asserted that the Western end will be completed before the close of 1869.

—The business on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad is increasing rapidly. Rolling stock is being continually added to the road, yet scarcely fast enough to keep pace with the increasing patronage.

—August 22, 1724 eight-wheel freight cars passed Mifflin, on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, being 168 cars in excess of any previous day since the road was built. The passenger travel over this thoroughfare is unprecedentedly large this season.

—The Engineer in Chief estimates that the great Illinois and St. Louis Bridge will be completed in 1870 or 1871, and that in the last named year the receipts of the bridge will be $1 136,260. The total cost of "bridge, land, and approaches" is estimated at $4,500,000.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* computes the aggregate cost of the railways of the United States, as represented by their capitals, is over $1,660,000,000, or about two-thirds of the amount of our whole national debt. Their gross earnings per year will aggregate about $350,000,000—a greater revenue than the United States Government.

—The Legislature of Vermont has passed an act authorizing the towns intersected by the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad to issue bonds to aid the construction of the road, but only on the following terms:—Before a town can give any aid, there must be a majority vote of the legal voters in the town; then a majority vote of the tax payers, and finally a majority vote of the taxable property as represented by the assessments, whether the owners be male or female.

Lake Superior.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes from the Lake Superior region:—

"The city of Houghton is most romantically situated on Portage Lake, which is in the very heart of the Keweenaw Peninsula. High hills are on both sides of it, wooded to their summits. The lake almost bisects the peninsula, and they are now cutting a canal at its northern end, so as to make an outlet in that direction. Only two miles of cutting will be required. The access to it is now through the narrow and winding channel of Portage river, where wild ducks by hundreds hide in the grass or skim along the water. One is surprised to find in this remote and secluded settlement a splendid stone school-house, built at a cost of forty thousand dollars, Gothic churches, an archæological museum, and pianos from the factories of Steinway and Chickering. With a population of less than three thousand, most of whom are miners, Houghton raises annually ten thousand dollars for schools. Nearly opposite is the town of Hancock, which is about as large as Houghton.

"The travel to Lake Superior this year has been less than usual. The accidents on the lower lakes have frightened tourists, and the dullness of the copper trade has diminished the number of vessels. But accidents on Lake Superior itself are rare. There is abundant sea room, and the navigation is not so dangerous as that of Long Island Sound. The voyage is as safe and as fascinating as a voyage on the St. Lawrence or the Upper Mississippi. No one will go up to Lake Superior and come back safely without wishing and resolving to go again. In a year or two the railway from St. Paul to the head of the lake will be finished, and then the 'round' trip will be one of two thousand five hundred miles, as the Mississippi is included. But as it is now, the excursion is safe, pleasant, healthful, and most satisfying. Such is the experience of your correspondent."

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HAILEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 24 WALNUT Street. 26

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mananoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 10:0 A.M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mananoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 5:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greensville take this train to Quakertown, and for Shannetown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 6:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:05 and 8:30 P. M.

10:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 8:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 8:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:29 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing MONDAY, August 31, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).

3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:08 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:06 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M. Excursion Tickets due at 12:25 (noon).

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 9:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.;

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00, 7:45, and 12:30 P. M., and 2:00, and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., and 2:00 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6:15 and 7:00 A. M., and at 2:00 and 4:35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:45 A. M., 4:30 and 8:45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7:45 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4:30 and 8:45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

2 25]

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,

No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22]

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 229 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27 JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 11:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 9:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 9:35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Morning and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	3:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 23

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4¼, 5, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4¼, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:¼ 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9¾, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families,

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,

No. 24 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 8:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE FIFTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—On Monday last the so called Democratic party held a convention at Doylestown, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to represent the Fifth District. The proceedings, like all the conventions of that party, were characterized by disgraceful scenes, a fair proportion of the delegates being of the "rough" order. A correspondent says:—"It was as good as being at the circus, only they did not charge for admission." Hon. Richard Vaux, who was a candidate for nomination, was on the ground early, and was accompanied by his boon companion, Alderman Wm. McMullin.

The morning train from the city contained the delegates from the Twenty-second Ward, and a number of the friends of the candidates. Although the Convention was not to commence until 2 o'clock, a large crowd had gathered around the Court House at as early an hour as 11 o'clock. The politicians were at work, each advocating the claims of his particular candidate, and so hot became the canvass that a free fight was indulged in. At 2 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and, prominent among those having a seat on the floor was Alderman McMullin, although he was not a delegate. While the credentials were being handed in, there was a continual uproar, and at several times it was feared that a row would ensue. When the Twenty-second Ward was called, Charles W. Carrigan answered for a delegate named O'Kane. This was the occasion of considerable trouble, but the Chairman having partially restored order, it was announced that Mr. Carrigan was a substitute for O'Kane. The contested seats were referred to the city delegation, who retired to the Grand Jury room, and within five minutes, it was evident that they would not harmonize for some time, as hard words were being pretty freely used. Their deliberations occupied an hour, and returning to the Convention, they submitted a report, which was accepted.

The body having determined to go into nomination, the delegates arose to their feet each shouting a name. The Secretaries managed to understand the names to be Richard Vaux, and Dr. John R. Redding, of the Twenty-third Ward. A ballot was proceeded with, and the first vote cast was for Mr. Vaux, which was received with a yell. The second was for Dr. Redding, and here there was a scene of indescribable confusion, the delegates standing on the seats and shouting at the top of their voices. The remainder of the ballot was proceeded with pretty quietly, and on the count being announced it stood as follows:—

CITY DELEGATES.

J. R. Redding	20
R. Vaux	12

COUNTY DELEGATES.

J. R. Redding	17
R. Vaux	18

Dr. Redding having received the majority of the votes was declared the nominee of the party. The Doctor then made a speech to the delegates, which did not seem to satisfy them. The Convention had hardly adjourned when there was a disposition shown by some of the delegates to raise a fight, and though angry words flowed freely, no blows were struck. The nominee does not suit the Irish portion of the community—they alleging that he was a "Know Nothing."

With reference to the vote of this district, the following table will be found interesting. It represents the vote cast for Congressmen in 1862, 1864, and 1866, and for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1867:—

	1862	1864	1866	1867
Republican...	9605	11,007	12,259	11,137
Democratic...	9543	10,729	11,800	11,429
Majorities..	62R	278R	459R	292D

FACT AND FANCY SANDWICHES.—Old Sol is making desperate efforts this morning to sustain a continuous shine. There is a sharp encounter between him and the clouds, between fire and water. We have a funny kind of temperature, half warm, half cold, chilly in the shade, sweltering in the sunshine; can't sit in the line of a draught, can't stand without it. The first breath of Autumn has already ruffled the leaves of the forests, and the cricket merrily chirps her speedy farewell. Luscious September is upon us. She comes with laden hands of plenty. Mellow fruit and ripened grapes.

—Our night cars are fine things for fast young men. A fellow can swap all his lucre for oysters and champagne, and then get carried home for a paltry dime. That night cars are no slow coaches is judged by the character of the loads they bear.

—Mosquitoes never trust, of course—they always present their bills in advance. Our old professor used to say that he believed there was a use for everything in this world except these same mosquitoes. He didn't miss the mark—much.

—While so many new streets are being opened in this city, it would be well for the authorities to enact that they shall be wide enough to allow, at least, a fat man, a wheelbarrow and a sunbeam to get through at one and the same time.

—If you want a strange lady to speak to you, tread on her dress. Nine chances out of ten she will enter into a conversation that will not only entertain your head but tingle your ears. Brown tried it yesterday—successfully.

—Our citizens who believe in "hard-shell Baptist" doctrines are not necessarily hard-hearted or hard-headed men. Oysters are generally good in proportion to the thickness and density of their shells.

—The Republicans of the Ninth Ward are going to organize a campaign club this evening. It is their fixed purpose to repeat their victory of last year. Good for the Ninth-Warders.

—"Grant, Colfax, and Victory" in the First Ward to-night. Banner raising and mass meeting there. Eloquent speakers and patriotic music.

—The "Grecian bend" has made its appearance on Chesnut street. Wonder if a fair one so fixed could take a straight drink?

—New definition of a "common victualler"—one who keeps a cracker, a codfish, and $5000 worth of liquors.

—They have a steam hod-carrier in New York. During the past heated spell we had plenty of steaming ones.

—A good man to go on the police—Mr. Ketchum.

—Fun alive—the gambols of a maggoty cheese.

GRANT AND COLFAX MEETING AT CHESNUT HILL.—The Republicans, of Chesnut Hill, last evening, threw to the breeze a magnificent flag, inscribed with the names of Grant and Colfax, across the main street, extending from the house of Christian Dougherty, amid the cheers of an immense assemblage. At 7½ o'clock a mass meeting was held at the same place. After several patriotic airs from the Germantown Cornet Band, the meeting was called to order by Councilman William F. Smith, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who introduced Mathias Haas, Esq., who was appointed Chairman. The first speaker was A. Wilson Henzey, the Republican candidate for the Senate in the Second District who made a most able and eloquent address, which was received with great enthusiasm. The Germantown Glee Club then entertained the audience with some of their campaign songs, after which Major Pratt delivered a most excellent speech. The meeting was one of the largest ever held at Chesnut Hill, and adjourned at 11 o'clock with three cheers for Grant, Colfax, and the whole ticket.

GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE.—Gutekunst, No. 712 Arch street, has just completed a faithful photograph of General Hector Tyndale, the Republican nominee for the Mayoralty. It is executed in the style for which that artist is so celebrated, and will no doubt find a ready sale. On either side of the picture are the names of the engagements in which the General participated during the Rebellion.

INVINCIBLES—ATTENTION.—Members will see Order No. 3, in our advertising columns, for parade to-morrow night. The grand meeting and flag-raising at Howard and Oxford streets will be attended. Every member be in line.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Common Scold—A Disorderly House—Held to Await the Coroner's Action—All for a Joke—The Dumb Made to Talk—Cantelope Thieves.

—The complaint of being a common scold was yesterday preferred before Alderman Neill against a Mrs. Martha Copeland, a resident in the vicinity of Lloyd and Sergeant streets, Twenty-fifth Ward. The allegation was sustained by several of the neighbors, who delivered their testimony. After the hearing she was held in $1000 bail to answer.

—Alderman Pancoast had before him yesterday Thomas Nugent, his wife Mary, Hester Ward, and Morgan Farrel. The former was held for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a disorderly house, and the remainder to keep the peace. The arrest was made on a warrant issued on the oaths of the neighbors.

—Hugh McKeever, the driver of the Race and Vine streets car, which killed James McBride, aged three years, has been taken into custody and committed to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

—John Connell, who claims to be a "funny Sam," went into a house at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets, last evening, and when he made his exit a bundle was observed under his arm. A policeman examined the pack, and found in it a variety of undergarments which are usually worn by females. Being questioned, he said it was all a joke; but the policeman could not see it in that light and locked him up. He made the same plea to Alderman Pancoast, but it would not do and he had to go below for trial.

—Beggar Detective Reeder, in his rounds through the Spring Garden street market this morning, came across an individual who couldn't hear or talk, begging alms. The policeman looked at him a moment, and being convinced he was an impostor, took hold of him; then he could talk, and pretty good English too. He will have a hearing to-day.

—Alphonsus Borcnell and Frank Sterres, while engaged in stealing cantelopes in the Callowhill street market, were taken in charge by a policeman, who escorted them before Alderman Toland. They were sent to prison.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The stated monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, was held this morning in their hall, at Ninth and Walnut streets.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel Biddle in the Chair. Dr. McClure acted as Secretary.

Specimens of "early Goodrich" potatoes and "Scotch Grays," were upon the table, presented by Mr. McGowen. Six pounds of each kind had been planted side by side, and treated with like care, for the purpose of testing their respective productions, and from off 90 hills of the "Goodrich" species, 101 pounds was produced; from off 100 hills of the "Scotch Grays," only 75 pounds.

It was stated that within the vicinity of Philadelphia, the "Early Goodrich" was a failure; attributable perhaps to the want of rain.

Mr. Horace J. Smith, of Hestonville, was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. J. W. Gadden then read a report upon the "Rinderpest," as it existed in England.

Dr. Robert McClure also read a report upon the cattle disease, now prevalent in this country.

FIRST FALL SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were sold to-day at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer:—

No. 1238 North Second street	$5100
No. 1235 Cadwalader street	$1750
Lot of ground northwest corner of Fifth street and Erie avenue	$1650
Three lots corner of Thompson and Birch streets	$820
Three building lots on Thompson Street, above William, Twenty-fifth Ward	$325
Lot south of Walnut street, Eighth Ward	$2350
Dwelling No. 4 Woodland Terrace	$7050
Dwelling No. 3234 Richmond street	$7700
Dwelling No. 2117 Frankford road	$4000
Ground rent—$114 per annum	$1900
Ground-rent—$300 per annum	$5000
Ground-rent—$260 per annum	$4000
Irredeemable ground-rent of $30 per annum	$500
Ground-rent of $28 per annum	$164 65
Irredeemable ground-rent of $18 per annum	$300

RUN OVER BY A MAIL WAGON.—A lady residing in the rear of No. 325 German street, was knocked down about half-past nine o'clock this morning, while walking across the space between the Post Office and Custom House on Chesnut street, by a pair of horses attached to a mail wagon. She quickly regained her feet and caught hold of the shaft, but before the vehicle could be stopped she dropped into the street, and the wheels passed over her right foot. She was taken into Brown's drug store. The driver, James Gilmore, was arrested and locked up for a hearing this afternoon.

NON-PAYMENT OF THE SPECIAL TAX.—Deputy Marshals Schuyler, Sharkey, and Duke brought to this city this morning, from Allentown, Jas. W. Wilson, Samuel Lamb, William Hacker, Amos Baker, W. G. German, Reuben Wise, and William Plouck. They were taken before United States Commissioner Patton, where they were charged with dealing in lottery tickets and policies without having paid the special tax. After the hearing, they were held in $500 bail for trial.

CORONER'S CASES.—Coroner Daniels held an inquest this morning on the body of William W. Horner, the clerk who died from the effects of burns received by the explosion at the United States Mint on Monday last, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

A verdict of accidental death was also rendered in the case of James McBride, who was killed by being run over by a Race and Vine streets car.

RETRENCHMENT.—The department of vaults in the Custom House has been abolished by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It goes into effect from to-day. The reason assigned is that the department was a burden upon the Government in a pecuniary sense. By this order the Government is saved the amount of $5116 per annum. The removals are John A. Sailer, of Schuylkill county, storekeeper; John Haviland, marker, and four laborers.

SALE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The abolition of the Department of Vaults at the Custom House, necessitated the sale of a number of packages which had been seized as smuggled goods. The sale took place this morning, in the presence of a number of people. The lot comprised twenty lots of sugar and molasses, all of which brought good prices.

OWNERS WANTED for an old horse and a huckster wagon, at the Seventeenth District Station, and a one seated wagon and a set of gears, at the Eleventh District Station.

A DEAD INFANT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a dead infant which was found on the Germantown road, above Fifth street.

FIRE.—Another slight fire occurred last night at the residence of Mrs. Mack, No. 241 South Front street, from the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

An Eagle Kills a Child.

A Tippah county (Miss.) school teacher writes to the Winona *Democrat* as follows:—

A sad casualty occurred at my school a few days ago. The eagles have been very troublesome in the neighborhood for some time past, carrying off pigs, lambs, etc. No one thought that they would attempt to prey upon children; but on Thursday, at recess, the little boys were out some distance from the house, playing marbles, when their sport was disturbed by a large eagle swooping down and picking up little Jemmie Kerney, a boy of eight years, and flying away with him. The children cried out, and when I got out of the house, the eagle was so high that I could just hear the child screaming. The alarm was given, and from screaming and shouting in the air, etc., the eagle was induced to drop his victim; but his talons had been buried in him so deeply, and the fall was so great that he was killed; or either would have been fatal.

—It is believed that the Republican party of Tennessee will, at the next election, run Horace Maynard for Governor. Etheridge will hardly consent to be again sacrificed by the Democracy, and it is likely that General Pike, of the *Appeal*, may be the victim.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money continues almost a drug and loans are made freely on Government securities and other satisfactory collaterals at three and four per cent., while the banks hold a large unemployed surplus, notwithstanding the loss in deposits they have sustained during the last month, owing mainly to remittances of currency westward. The latter have, however, temporarily fallen off very materially, and the applications for accommodation from the West have at the same time ceased. There is but little city commercial paper being made and the best grade passes at 6@7 per cent. It is noteworthy that the demand for money in England is quickening, owing in some degree to the partial revival of speculative animation after the prolonged stagnation there. One of the first symptoms of the revival of confidence is observable in the attempt which is being made to restore the fortunes of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company under the management of Mr. McHenry, and as speculation gains strength the demand for money will increase, and the Bank of England rate of interest will be correspondingly advanced from the low point of two per cent. at which it has now stood for many months. It has taken England a long time to recover from the financial shock which indirectly resulted from the termination of the war in this country, but, to speak colloquially, the bulls on the London Stock Exchange are beginning to see daylight at last, although for some time longer speculative movements will doubtless be undertaken with great caution."

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Government bonds are dull and a shade lower, with a continued attempt to break the market by the shorts. Bonds of all classes continue in active borrowing demand, and the short interest has been largely increased during the past two days. State and railway bonds are dull and steady. Pacific Mail sold at 101¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Delaware and Hudson, 180; Canton, 46; Adams Express, 48½; Railway shares were excited on Erie, which opened at 46¾; sold at 48¾; closing at 46¾. New York Central was steady at 125¾@126¾. The Western shares were all higher. Northwestern advanced 1 per cent. Toledo was active, selling at 103. St Paul common sold at 78; St. Paul preferred 84¾. Judge Barnard, this morning, granted a stay of proceedings in regard to the suit commenced to place the road in the hands of a receiver, which is probably preliminary to a withdrawal of the suit. The volume of business has been quite large and well distributed. At the close the market was dull and steady.

—The Cooperstown *Journal* says:—

"The reports generally are favorable to a fair yield of hops in this county and State. We estimate the crop in New York as about 50,000 bales; Wisconsin expects to have 45,000 bales; other Western States will furbish at least 15,000 bales; and the Eastern and Southern States 15,000 more—making a total of 125,000 bales. The home demand, with a large barley crop, may call for 25,000—leaving a surplus of 3,,000 bales.

—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of Aug. 28, says of the wheat crop of that State:—

"The wheat harvest in the State of Wisconsin has all been gathered, and turns out to be much superior in quantity and quality than last year. It is estimated the average yield per acre this year will be twenty bushels, while last year it was not more than twelve, and will generally hold out weight—that is, 60 pounds to the measured bushel."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 2
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 City 6s, New	103	32 sh Penna R	53⅝
$4600 do. New	103	21 do	53⅝
$1800 Pa 6s, 2 series	104⅝	100 sh Hest'ville	10
5 sh Norrist'n	71	100 sh Read	s30 45½
20 sh Leh V R	55	100 do	s10 45⅝
21 do	55	100 do	s60 45⅝
200 sh Leh Nav	b60. 21¾	100 do	b30 45⅞
100 do	b60. 21¾	100 do	45⅞
100 do	s60. 21¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s gold	85⅞	100 sh Read	b30. 46
$1600 Cs Am 6s '89	96¾	400 do	s5. 46
10 sh Penna R	b60. 53⅜	100 do	s5. 46
22 do	53½	100 do	46
18 do	Friday. 53½	100 do	b5&3 46
10 do	b60. 53½	100 do	b5. 46
300 do	s30. 53⅝	100 do	s5. 46
42 do	Friday. 53½	200 do	46
100 do	53½	5 do	46
10 sh Leh V R	55	100 do	b30. 46
30 do	55	200 do	s30. 46
2,0 sh Leh N	s. b 21¾	200 do	46

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Clyde, Gage, Bath, do.
Schr A. Wooley, King, Providence, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ida L. Adams, Richmond, do.
Schr J. H. Moore Nickerson, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, do.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, do.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr E. R. Granam, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, do.
Schr Reading R'd, No 35, Weeks, Hartford, do.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Boston, Geo. S. Reppher.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, do.
Schr Harriet Little, Godfrey, Boston, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, Castner, Stirkney & Wellington.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, Nantucket, do.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Alya's Point, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr V Sharp, Sharp, Boston, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, do.
Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, Gloucester, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Minnie Griffing, Griffing, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Geo. B. Somes, Pray, Newburyport, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Pathway, McElwee, Providence.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, from Oregon Mills, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr W. H. Byrne, Robinson, 4 days from Washington, D. C., with old ordnance to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Onkaki, Street, 4 days from Washington, D. C., with old ordnance to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr W. Johns, Miller, 4 days from Washington, D. C., with old ordnance to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Flying Scud, Mitchell 4 days from Alexandria, with wheat to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr A. Wooley, King, from Cohassett.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Saco.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Saco.
Schr Ida L. Adams, from Norfolk.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, from Quincy Point.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, Nantucket.
Schr Reading RR. No 46, Tomlin, from Baltimore.
Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, from Cooper's Point.
Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Weeks, from Hartford.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Fall River.
Schr Clyde, Gage, from Gardiner, Me.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Gardiner, Me.
Schr Fannie Blaike, Clark, from Del. Breakwater.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, from Washington.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, from Norwich.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpine, hence, at Flushing 22d ultimo.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamship Germania, from Southampton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The sailing of the steamship China, for Hong Kong, has been postponed until to-day, on account of the non-arrival of the Golden Age, from Panama. Her Majesty's ship Pylades arrived at Victoria yesterday, from Valparaiso. Sailed, ship Lenoire, for Queenstown.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamship Java, Lott, from Liverpool.
Ship Atlantic, Weymouth, from Bristol, Eng.
Barque Columbus, Hilmer, from Bremen.
Barque Fidello, Kendt, from Havre.
Brig Memphis, Sanford, from Greytown, Nic.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
for the coming season.
Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our
SAMPLES.
All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwf8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 1018, FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THIRD EDITION

POLITICAL.

The Victory in Wilmington, Del.—Rejoicing Over the Vermont Elections—The New York Democratic Convention.

Affairs in Washington—Charge of Defrauding the Government.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Results of the Municipal Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2.—The majority for Valentine, the Republican Mayor, is 314; for Vincent, Alderman, 290; for Maris, Treasurer, 297; for Hawkins, Assessor, 275. The Republican gain on the Mayoralty vote is 44 over last year, when he led his ticket far more than this. Five out of six Councilmen are Republicans. The gain on their vote over last being 133. The election test will now insure an increased majority for Grant. The whole vote is 500 increase over last year. Delaware is not certain for Seymour. She feels that reaction!

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conspiracy to Defraud the Government.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Some time ago an indictment was found in the United States Court at Detroit, against a number of persons now or heretofore engaged as post office blank contractors and agents, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government of large sums of money. In this indictment are mentioned the names of W. O. Redding, formerly blank agent at Washington, for Southern States; G. A. Taverner, late of the Sixth Auditor's office, whose business it was to pass upon accounts of those within his own jurisdiction; and William Towers, chief clerk of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing. On Monday the Deputy Marshal for Michigan arrived here, bringing with him a copy of the indictment, and soon thereafter called upon Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and stated the character of his business. Judge Wylie directed Deputy Marshal Phillips, of this District, to arrest Messrs. Redding, Taverner, and Towers. The Judiciary act authorizes the arrest of such parties, the Judge having the discretion to dismiss, hold to bail, or send them on for trial. No evidence was produced to indicate the guilt of the parties above named, the indictment alone being exhibited as the ground for the application of a warrant of arrest and the transfer of the accused to Michigan for trial. The parties were held on bail, until yesterday evening, when Judge Wylie heard the case and discharged them, deciding in effect that they could not be tried in Detroit for the offense alleged in the indictment, which charges them with having formed a conspiracy in the city of Washington to defraud the Government. In other words, they must be tried within the jurisdiction where the alleged overt act was committed.

THE EUROPEAN MARETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 2—P. M.—American securities quiet. 5-20s, 71¾; Erie, 30½; Illinois Central, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—P. M.—Bacon, 56s. 9d.; Rosin quiet; Turpentine, 26s. 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 2—P. M.—Sugar on the spot, 35s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2—P. M.—Petroleum firm at 48¾f.

A Philadelphia Vessel Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 2.—The schooner Henry Hubbard, from Philadelphia for Boston, with 380 tons of Cumberland coal, went ashore at 10 o'clock on Monday night, on the south side of Block Island. She lies in a very exposed situation, and it is doubtful whether she can be got off.

Vermont Election Rejoicing.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 2.—A national salute is being fired in this city, under direction of the Farmers' Club, in honor of the gains in Vermont. The bells are ringing and the Republicans rejoicing.

Political.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—The name of Henry C. Murphy has been withdrawn, and only John T. Hoffman's name is now before the Democratic Convention for nomination for Governor.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamer Columbia, from Havana.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 91½; Canton, 45½; Erie, 46½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 125½; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland pref. 129½; Virginia 6, 53½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 129½; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 105½. Gold, 144½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109½.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	47½	Toledo & Wabash	53⅛
Ph. and Res. R.	92	Mil. & St. Paul com	78
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86	Adams Express	47¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Wells Fargo	25
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84½	U. S Express Co	41⅛
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	84½	Tennessees, new	63
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	Gold	144¾

Market firm.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!
Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!
MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs Herring & Co.
GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It lay in the ruins fourteen days and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.
Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILKINSON & SMITH.
HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Salegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.
DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
FARRELL, HERRING & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
2wfm3wrp

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Charges Against Commissioner Rollins—The Revenue Troubles.

Democratic State Conventions in Massachusetts and Maryland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges Against Commissioner Rollins.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—There are no further developments to-day in the matter of the alleged charges against Commissioner Rollins. He does not intend going to New York to appear and answer the charges, but if it is necessary he will be represented by counsel. This morning Mr Rollins had an interview with Secretary McCulloch relative to the matter. The Secretary appears to be entirely ignorant of the plot evidently concocted by the President and Binckley to ruin Mr. Rollins.

No Confidence in Binckley's Charges.

Mr. McCulloch says he does not put any confidence in Mr. Binckley's charges, and pronounces the whole thing "bosh."

The Commissioner and Secretary McCulloch.

It seems probable now that no compromise or arrangement will be made between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the Supervisors. Until the entire list is sent in Rollins will, of course, nominate nothing but Republicans for the balance of the districts not yet sent in. The best of feeling prevails between the Commissioner and the Secretary, and if no interference comes from the President it is thought the whole thing will be amicably settled.

The Vermont Election.

The result of the election in Vermont has taken the Democrats here by surprise. The Republicans were expected to carry the State; but the White House politicians expected it would be done by a greatly reduced majority. The Republicans are, of course, elated, and bets are now offered that Maine will give over twenty thousand radical majority on the 14th of this month.

The Next Session.

It is not expected that there will be any session of Congress on the 21st. Senator Morgan and General Schenck will be here about the 16th or 18th to determine the matter.

FROM BOSTON.

The Democratic State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. A permanent organization was secured by the choice of H. W. Paine for President, with fifty Vice-Presidents and ten Secretaries. Considerable debate was indulged in by the delegates as to how the State Central Committee should be selected. It was finally voted that the Committee should consist of fifteen members at large, to be appointed by the chair, and that one from each Congressional District should be nominated by the several delegates from the different districts in Convention assembled.

The Committee on Credentials reported two hundred and ninety-five towns, represented by eleven hundred and seventy-six delegates.

A motion of Colonel Green, to the effect that the nominees of 1867 be the nominees of this Convention, was unanimously adopted.

A letter was read from Mr. Stearns declining the nomination as Lieutenant-Governor; and, on motion of J. S. Whitney, Reuben Noble was unanimously nominated to fill the place.

At 12:45 the Convention adjourned to meet again at 2:30. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the Cradle was filled to overflowing.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Indian Depredations and Murders.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—A Denver despatch of yesterday says fifty Indians appeared at Monument creek this morning, and drove off one hundred horses, retreating towards Bayou Basin, followed by a small force of volunteers sent to intercept them. A large force of Indians struck on Cache La Poudre valley, killed one man, and drove off a lot of stock.

General Augers forces are now moving to intercept the Indians going North. General Sherman is at Fort Sanders. He thinks the Indians are going to Ash Hollow. General Sheridan has sent an active force of cavalry to the head of Fleure creek and Republican river, under Colonel Forsyth. About two hundred and fifty colored volunteers are now in the field.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Democratic State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and nominated the following Presidential electoral ticket:—At large, Judge Carmichael, of Queen Anne, and John Thompson Mason, of Anne Arundel. First Congressional District, Albert Constable; Second District, Walter T. Allinger; Third District, A. C. Dallin; Fourth District, Charles G. Roberts; Fifth District, George Peters.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Cotton quiet, nominally 30c. Flour more active and unchanged. Howard street, superfine, $8 75@9 25; do. extra, $10 50@12 25; do. family, $12 75@13 25; City Mills, superfine, $9@9 50; do. extra, $10 50@12 50; do. family, $12 75@13 50; Western superfine, $8@8 50; do extra, $9 75@11. Wheat steady; good to prime, $2 10@2 30; choice, $2 50@2 60; inferior very dull at $1 75@2. Corn steady; white $1 23@1 25. Oats steady at 65@72c. Rye $1 35@1 40. Mess Pork firm at $28 75. Bacon Bread ribs, 16½; clear do. 17½@17¾c; shoulders, 14¾@15c. Hams, 21@22c. Lard firm at 19c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour dull; 8500 barrels sold; State, $8 70@9 30; Ohio, $8 60@11 00; Western, $8 70@9 80; Southern, $8 60@14 00; California, $9 85@12. Wheat heavy, and declined 1@2c; 18,000 bushels sold; spring at $2 02; Western, $2 10; amber Michigan at $2 17; white do. at $2. Corn firmer; 54,000 bushels sold at $1 19@1 20. Oats dull; 37,000 bushels sold at 70@82½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 75. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126¾	Pacific M. S. Co	100
N. Y. and E. R.	47¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	103¼
Ph. and Res. R.	92	Tol. & Wabash R.	53⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅞	Mil. and St. P. com	78
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FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

The Peace of Europe—The Tour of Prince Napoleon—Affairs in Eastern Siberia.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The *Moniteur* has an article on the state of Europe, and as an indication of peace the writer points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at the present time.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2.—Prince Napoleon, who arrived here some days ago in his yacht, sailed again last night for Havre.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Korsokoff, Governor of Eastern Siberia, will not hold a conference with representatives, specially by the Chinese Government, to settle the disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

FROM VENEZUELA.

**Affairs in Puerto